The Mapleton Item.

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—FOR—

"The Item."

Select Story.

THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER.

"There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reign;
Eternal day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain."

This was what Wilhelmina Nixon was singing as she went briskly about her evening work. The deacon read his newspaper through a pair of double-convex spectacles. Aunt Martha sighed and smiled as she darned the mixed yarn stockings as she listened to the strain.

"Wilhelmina has got a middlin' nice voice," said she.

"Middlin'," assented the deacon.

"And she seems fond of music."

"I reckon likely she is."

"I wonder, Ebenezer," boldly spoke Aunt Martha, "that you never thought o' gettin her some sort of instrument. Hiram Holden is agent for a very nice make o' melodeon, and pianos is to be got cheap on the installment plan."

The deacon turned his newspaper inside out, creasing the edges, and folding it so as to get at the continuation of an edyfiing article on the second page, before he answered:

"As to musickle instruments, there's always the washtub and the breadtray to be played on in this house, if anybody's sp'ilin for music."

"But Willy (that was their pet name for Wilhelmina) has neither brother or sister, and a melodeon would be a sight o' company for her," pleaded Aunt Martha. "I wouldn't speak of it, Ebenezer, if I didnt know how you could afford it."

"I can afford it," slowly uttered the deacon, "but I sha'n't. Willy's mother lived and died without a melodeon, and I don't know why Willy should expect to do any better."

Aunt Martha sighed. The deacon was a hard man, and his decisions, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, knew no reversal. Willy's mother had once been just such another blooming, happy-hearted young girl as Willy, and Aunt Martha had watched her pine and fade away in the frozen uncongenial atmosphere of her married home, until at last the coffin lid closed over her tired eyes, and life's toils were done.

"It is a shame!" thought Aunt Martha. "He has got yokes of oxen, and magnificent Morman workhorses, and patent reapers, and mowing machines, and nobody knows what all; and poor Willy mustn't have so much as a $30 melodeon. I wonder the child takes it so pleasantly, I do indeed!"

But pretty Wilhelmina Nixon had her own companions. Every day, when she went to the postoffice—just at the hour when the red and yellow four o'clocks unfolded their tents, when the dinner work was done, and chicken feeding, tea getting and milking had not commenced—she always stopped at Lydia Forde's brown cottage to take a lesson on the jingling old-fashioned piano, that had belonged to Lydia's mother before her.

"I will learn something," said Willy, "I can't be as ignorant as the old red cow. I can't pay you for my lessons now, Lydia but I'll pay you some time, see if I don't.

"I'm willing to trust you, Willy," said Lydia Forde, smiling. Anyhow, it's a pleasure to have you for a pupil, you learn so quick.

It was a broiling hot Sunday morning. The bare white walls, and tall undergrace windows of the country church had never looked more glaring than it did this Sunday. The elder was in his pulpit; the hard uncushioned seats were full of farmers in their Sunday attire, and farmer's wives, with bunches of green fennel and palm leaf fans. Deacon Nixon occupied a pew well toward the front, with Aunt Marth sitting beside him, and Willy next, in her white muslin gown with the little pink sprigs all over it; and everything seemed to have come to a standstill. The sexton came and whispered to the elder; the elder looked around with a puzzled air.

"Brethren," said he, "it seems that our organist is unaccountably detained this morning. Perhaps some of the congregation will kindly volunteer to take her place."

A silence which might absolutely be felt descended upon the flock. The women fanned themselves, nibbled at their fennel, and stared straight before them; the men glanced uncomfortably this way and that; the sexton, after a little hesitation, tip-toed to Lydia Forde's side, and whispered to her. Lydia, one of the shyest of human creatures, turned first pale, then red, shrinking back into her corner like a sensitive plant.

"Oh, I couldn't," she whispered. "But there's Deacon Nixon's daughter."

The sexton made his noiseless way to the deacon's pew, and in another minute Wilhelmina rose calmly from her seat, gliding along the aisle like a moving flower, and ascended quietly into the gallery, taking her seat before the cabinet organ which furnished music for the congregation. Aunt Martha grasped her pocket-handkerchief nervously. The deacon stared as a soft, plaintive voluntary floated upon the air, followed presently by the stirring notes of old 'Coronation.' The choir burst into a rivulet of joyful song; the congregation joined with all sorts and conditions of voice. A moisture came into the deacon's eyes—one big round tear rolled down the bridge of his nose, and splashed on the worn leaf of his hymn-book below.

"I never was so proud of that gal in all my life before," thought he. "How did she ever learn to handle them notes and key's just as I handle old Dobbin's reins?"

He could not sing, his voice trembled so, but Aunt Martha chimed in with a cracked falsetto:

Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown him Lord of all!"

When at last the season of morning church was over, and the deacon and Aunt Martha were unpacking the dinner basket of bottled milk, crullers, and cheese and apple turnovers, on the porch of a hospital neighbor, Wilhelmina came down from the organ-loft, with Miss Lydia Forde at her side, and Harry Williams, the tenor, carrying her music.

"My pupil has done me credit, Harry, hasn't she?" said the little old lady proudly.

"I wish we had her to play for us every Sunday," said Harry, fervently. "There's some life in her music. Mrs. Jones had got so that every tune sounded just like the last one!"

The neighbors crowded around the deacon, congratulating him on Will's musical debut.

"There's no tunes like them old-fashioned ones," said Abner Dellay.

"The girl done well," said Ebenezer Nixon, with glistening eyes, "I don't deny that she done herself and me both credit. But Willy," as the substitute organist slipped smiling quietly through the crowd and seated herself on the porch step by her father's side, "who taught you to play like that?"

"Lydia Forde, father. I stopped there every day or two, on my way to the postoffice."

"And who paid her?"

"Nobody, father."

"She shall not miss her reward," said deacon, biting a semi-circular segment out of a ginger cookey.

"And, father"—began Willy.

"Yes."

You are not vexed with me for putting myself forward?"

"Vexed!" echoed the deacon. "But you didn't put yourself forward, Wilhelmina. You followed the Lord's leading. "With trumpets and shawms'—ain't that what the Good Book says?"

The deacon went homethat night secretly proud and glad at heart.

"I never was so stumped in all my life," he kept repeating, smitting his knee to give emphasis to his words.

The next Saturday afternoon Willy came flying home from her usual expedition after the mails like a human butterfly.

"Father," she cried, "they've offered me the position of organist in the church, Mrs. Jones is going South, and—But, oh, father!" (checking herself abruptly) "what is that?"

For four or five able-bodied men were at that very moment engaged in carrying some monster burden in at the front door, something whose polished surface shone and glittered in the level afternoon sunshine.

"It's a parlor organ, my dear," said the deacon, with a chuckle. "The best that money could buy. It's going to be set up in the front room, and you shall play on it every evenin' as soon as the lamps is lit. I guess the church gallery ain't goin' to have all the music."

"Oh, father! father! how good you are!" And for the first time in years Willy Nixon flung her arms around the old man's neck and showered kisses on his wrinkledface. "But I can pay Lydia Forde for the music lessons now. I shall have a hundred dollars a year."

"Keep your money to yourself, daughter," said Deacon Nixon, patting her bright hair. I've sent Lydia a check this afternoon. And she's got it by this time. Now let us go in and see how the new organ looks. I s'pose it's sinful to rebel against the Lord's dispensations, but I most wish your poor mother could have lived to see this day!"

And Aunt Martha, from the back kitchen where she was making fritters for tea, shed a stray tear or two as she listened. No disciple of Calvin could be stricter or more consistent than she; yet if ever she could have brought herself to worship one of the pictured saints of old, that saint would have been Saint Cecilia, the blessed patron of music.

SOLDIERS AT GETTYSBURG.

Who Are Entitled to free Transportation in September.

Adjutant General Hastings has issued a circular concerning the free transportation of soldiers of the war to Gettysburg upon the occasion of the dedication of the monuments of the Pennsylvania organizations who participated in the battle, on September 11 and 12.

Honorably discharged soldiers now resident in Pennsylvania, whose names at the date of the battle was borne upon the rolls of any of the Pennsylvania organizations named in this circular, are entitled to transportation from the railroad stations nearest to their respective places of residence by the shortest and most convenient route to Gettysburg and return. The transportation will allow the holder the privilege of remaining at Gettysburg not less than one week, and of stopping off at any station en route. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic entitled as above, who desire, can have their transportation cover the period of the annual encampment; that is, from September 5 to September 16.

The Pennsylvania organizations referred to are the following. 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps; 11th, 23d, 26th, 27th. 28th, 29th, 46th, 49th, 53d, 56th, 57th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 68th, 69th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 88th, 90th, 91st, 93d, 95th, 96th, 98th, 99th, 102d, 105th, 106th, 107th, 109th, 110th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 118th, 119th, 121st, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 145th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, and 155th regiments of infantry; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 16th, 17th, and 18th regiments of cavalry; batteries B (Cooper's), F (Rickett's) and G (Spence's) 1st Pennsylvania (light) artillery; independent batteries, C (Thompson's), E (Knap's) and F (Hampton's), light artillery; battery H (Rank's), 3d Pennsylvania (heavy), artillery.

Soldiers of these organizations not honorably dischared or who were mustered into service subsequent to the battle, or who are not now residents of Pennsylvania, are not entitled to transportation. Soldiers of the organizations who were honorably discharged before the date of the battle are not entitled to transportation.

Soldiers of other commands than those specified are not entitled to transportation. Therefore, soldiers of other states and regular troops, even though they participated in the battle and are now resident of Pennsylvania, are not entitled. Neither are men of organizations designated as "Emergency" regiments or companies so entitled. Transportation can not be furnished for relatives or attendants of soldiers entitled to transportation.

No provision has been furnished by the state for furnishing quarters or rations at Gettysburg. It is suggested, however, that inasmuch as the department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, will be in camp on the battlefield from September 7 to 13, members of that organization arrange to be quartered with their respective posts, or, where their posts do not attend, to secure quarters under the regulations established by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Blank applications for transportation have been provided by the adjutant general and can be obtained from the secretaries of the several regimental and battery associations. Where it is inconvenient to apply to these officers application may be made to adjutant General Hastings at Harrisburg.

FLOODS IN NEW JERSEY.

Many Cities and Villages Damaged by Raging Waters.

Seven Dams Burst and Sweep Away Houses and Bridges.

The flood gates were lifted during the late heavy rain in New Jersey, and, since the Johnstown disaster was fresh in the minds of all, it would be hard to gauge the amount of terror that existed in some parts of that State for a few hours. The streams were already running full, and a succession of deluging showers in the afternoon and evening caused them to overflow. The rainfall was especially heavy on the Orange Mountains, and the result was that cities like Newark, Plainfield and Elizabeth on the low land which received the mountain's streams suffered from floods. Bridges, dams and houses were washed away, trains stalled, and other damage done.

The greatest flood Plainfield, N. J., has ever known followed this heavy downpour of rain, and wash-outs and broken dams were the result. At 4 o'clock Codington's dam, on Stony Brook, gave way, and the large body of water thus freed carried away Codington's icehouse and threatened the Green Valley Mills with destruction. The damage along the course of this stream was heavy, for many barns and other buildings were washed away.

At 4:30 o'clock the great dam at Feltville gave way, and the rush of the water down the valley proved too much for the little Green Brook, so that the torrent divided and part of it made its way to Cedar Brook. This brook flows through the choicest resident portion of Plainfield, and the elegant houses there were badly damaged. An area in the town covering three square miles was entirely submerged.

At 5:40 Tier's dam in Green Brook gave way, precipitating a great body of water through the center of the town. This brook divides the two counties of Somerset and Union, and where it runs through the town is built entirely over. When the water, in a great torrent, rushed down the stream and found its way blocked by buildings it turned into the street. Somerset street became a raging flood, and where the brook was bridged the street was washed out badly. Many small wooden buildings were washed away and demolished.

Several houses situated along the brook were flooded and the inhabitants compelled to move in short order. Frenche's mill and carriage factory were threatened with destruction. All the cellars and first floors of the stores in Somerset street were flooded and the damage to property was great.

Most of the houses were occupied when the water came rushing down, and the greatest alarm prevailed among the occupants, who felt sure that the fate of the people of Johnstown was about to overtake them. The screams of the women could be heard above the noise of the torrents, and scenes such as have never been witnessed in that part of the country before were enacted.

So far as known, at least seven dams were carried away. The last one to go was that near Cadmus's mill below Plainfield. The mill was reported to be wrecked.

Bloomfield, N. J., especially its business centre, is a wreck from the great flood. The second river dam at Fritz Mill, near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Depot, has given way and the land for two miles around was submerged. Stores and residences were flooded and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. John P. Scherff, druggist, lost $3000 worth of drugs and other articles; Robert M. Stiles, feed merchant, is also a heavy loser, while nearly all on the north side of Glenwood avenue have lost from $500 upward each. One or two lives were reported lost.

The breaking of Fritz's Dam on Parrow Brook, near Orange, flooded and entirely destroyed Eppley's Park, which was recently laid out at a cost of $40,000. The damage in Essex County will amount to over $100,000. Reports from Morris County intimated that even greater damage has been done there.

The worst effects of the storm were felt in the Orange Mountains, however, and in the towns and villages lying at their eastern base. All the ponds and brooks on the mountains contained more water than usual at this time of the year because of the unprecedented rains of the past few weeks. This downpour overflowed them and at one time early in the evening disasters were feared in Milburn, Maplewood, Wyoming and South Orange, as the reservoir of the Orange Water Works was unusually full, and it was feared it would burst. In this reservoir the waters of several mountain streams are dammed up for future use, as drink water in Orange, East Orange, West Orange and South Orange. It is 360 feet above high water mark, and about two miles and a half west of South Orange, the elevation of which is about 175 feet.

In South Orange several buildings, including the postoffice, were carried away, and 250 barrels of flour were washed out of one storehouse. In Orange Valley the water was up to the second-story windows, and great damage has been done to the stock in the numerous hat factories there. People were compelled to paddle around on planks and to swim in order to reach places of safety on high ground.

Rutherford, N. J., was flooded badly and large portions of three of the prominent streets were washed out entirely.

Several prominent streets at Carlstadt, N. J., were turned into mill-races and will be impassible until repaired. Large portions of the sidewalks were carried away. Passaic also came in for her share of the cloudburst.

At Hackensack many of the prominent thoroughfares were entirely washed out and made impassable. The Hackensack River had risen considerably and many of the cellars in the lower portion of the town were flooded.

The pretty village of Ridgewood Park fared badly. The finest streets in the town were totally ruined by the torrents. Cellars were flooded and great holes and ditches made in several private gardens. The storm, on the whole, was the heaviest that has visited those points for twelve years.

Landslides and washouts occurred on nearly all the main railroads in New Jersey and the movement of trains was stopped.

MANY MILLIONS SAVED.

Statement of the Bond Purchases Made by the Government.

The United States bond purchases to date under the circular of April 17, 1888, were $152,215,200, and cost the Government $176,137,529. The $56,675,350 4s purchased cost $72,811,528, and the $95,539,850 4½s cost $103,326,000.

The following statement of United States bonds purchased from August 3, 1887, to and including July 27, 1889, has been made at the Treasury Department:

	4 per cent.	4½ per cent.	Total.
Amt purchased..	$61,741,100	$114,797,450	$176,538,550
Cost.....	79,123,213.03	124,218,039.60	203,341,252.63
Cost at maturity	108,788,486	130,475,736.31	239,264,222.31
Saving ..	29,665,272.97	6,257,696.71	35,922,969.68

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE United States gunboat Yorktown returned to New York from a cruise at sea, undertaken to test the ship's strength and stability and the effectiveness of her main battery. The results were highly satisfactory.

A CYCLONE, followed almost immediately by a terrific rain storm, visited North Wilbraham, Massachusetts, doing considerable damage to property. The earth was torn up, plowing a furrow fifteen feet wide for a long distance. It threw water fifty feet high. Public thoroughfares were badly damaged in many sections of western Massachusetts.

LAUREL, Del., and the surrounding country have been visited by a disastrous storm, which continued with uninterrupted fury for two days. Small wooden bridges across the streams and fences have been washed away, and fields and orchards ruined.

JOHN IRELAND, a well-known New Yorker, who for years has kept a popular restaurant on Lispenard street, was robbed of $43,000 in securities while a patient in Chambers Street Hospital.

E. & A. H. BATCHELLER, of Boston, Mass., one of the largest boot and shoe firms in the country, have assigned. Their liabilities are $1,250,000.

EDWARD STYLES, son of Dr. D. W. Styles, and Captain Philip H. Wagner, both of Buffalo, N. Y., were drowned while boating.

MCKEAN & APPLETON, shoe manufacturers, of Salem, Mass., have failed, their estimated liabilities being between $65,000 and $75,000.

IN Ulster County, N. Y., a tornado destroyed several houses, and three persons were badly hurt, one of them fatally.

THE bill to move the State capital of New Hampshire from Concord to Manchester was killed in the Legislature by a big majority.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR E. H. ROLLINS, of New Hampshire, is dead, in his sixty-fifth year. He had been twice Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; was elected to Congress thrice, and in 1877 was chosen to the United States Senate.

FRED FARR, aged twenty-five, an engineer on the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad, killed his wife at Clayton, N. Y., and then committed suicide.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the prize fighter, was arrested in New York city by Inspector Byrnes at the request of Governor Lowry, of Mississippi, and was held at Police Headquarters while awaiting the action of Governor Hill.

W. F. JOHNSON & Co., leather dealers of Boston, have failed with liabilities of $250,000.

SIX THOUSAND cokers of the Connellsville district of Pennsylvania have gone on strike. Four thousand ovens are idle.

HORACE D. PHILLIPS, manager of the Pittsburg (Penn.) Baseball Club, has been declared insane.

A RIOT occurred among 500 Italian railroad hands at Beaver, Penn., during which Antonio Costinello was killed, two Italians fatally injured, another shot in the leg and several others badly beaten.

THE License bill was passed by the Rhode Island Legislature, after which the special session adjourned.

South and West.

THE Cannon Fruit Commission and the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company were burned out in Wichita, Kan. Loss, $170,000.

THE five men accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin—Coughlin, Beggs, Woodruff, Kuenze and O'Sullivan—were arraigned in Judge Horton's court in Chicago. All pleaded not guilty.

THE steamboat Tolchester on her way from Baltimore, Md., to Deals Island, ran down a sail boat There were five persons in the boat, three of whom, Mary Kalb, Mary Wiener and John Bitz, were drowned.

TEXAS fever is playing havoc among the cattle in the Indian Territory. Hundreds of cattle were dying in Oklahoma.

J. W. GRIFFIN, an old farmer and citizen of Clairborne County, Miss., was mistaken for a burglar and shot and instantly killed by his son Edward, aged eighteen.

WILLIAM SCHIEK and Mrs. Hannah Becker were killed in Louisville, Ky., while crossing a railroad in a wagon. Henry Pfistner was fatally injured.

ANDREW C. DRUMM, General Manager of the cattle firm of A. Drumm & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., one of the largest in the West, has fled with $40,000.

THE signature of White Cloud, the leading Chippewa Chief, has been appended to an agreement by which 3,000,000 acres of his tribe's reservation will be thrown open to settlement. His signing ends the labors of the Commissioners.

FIELD fires have burned twelve dwellings and killed numerous cattle and horses in Santa Barbara County, Cal. Loss, $50,000.

FOREST fires have just destroyed a vast amount of property along the Missouri River in Montana. An area of over four miles was laid waste near Chico, Cal. Several mining camps and a quantity of timber were burned at Lost Gulch and Gunnison, in Colorado.

MRS. SNODGRASS and her two children were drowned at Rockford, Ark., while fording the White River.

A SAWMILL boiler exploded at Golden Gate, Ill., instantly killing Frank Peters, a son of the proprietor, and fatally injuring Joe Wallace and William Fox.

TOM TALBOT, a white man, was lynched at Meridian, Miss., by about sixty men, for an outrageous assault upon a fourteen-year-old white girl.

MISSES FLANAGAN, McCabe and Farrell were drowned at Ishpeming, Mich., while trying to cross the Menominee River in a boat.

THE Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton express, due in Cincinnati at 11 P. M., was wrecked near Oxford, Ohio, and twelve persons were reported killed.

NEGOTIATIONS were completed at Omaha, Neb., for the sale of all the breweries to a European syndicate for $1,500,000.

WILLIAM L. ROSS, a note-teller of the Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Cal., robbed the institution of $95,000 and fled to Victoria, British Columbia, where he was arrested.

FIRE in the village of Fennville, Mich., destroyed the postoffice, opera-house, express office, Forest Hotel and eight stores.

HARRY SEYBOLD, teller in the Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., and George Hennig, another employe in the institution, have been arrested, charged with embezzling $30,000.

FIVE large companies engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice in the South have formed a trust to control the entire business in that section.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the pugilist, who was wanted in Mississippi on a charge of having committed a felony in having engaged in a prize fight in that State, was taken to Jackson from New York city on a requisition from Governor Lowry.

WILLIAM GASKINS, colored, has been hanged at Leland, Fla., for the murder of his wife a year ago. He made a speech on the scaffold, and then gave the signal for the drop to fall.

Washington.

THE Civil Service Commission has decided to exempt from examination clerks on steamboats who also act in the capacity of postal clerks.

The President designated General MacFeely as Acting Secretary of War in Secretary Proctor's absence.

THE Postoffice Department has received the resignation of Postmaster Paul, of Milwaukee, whose administration of the office was recently severely criticised by the Civil Service Commission.

EX-SENATOR ALBERT DAGGETT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has received the contract for supplying the Government with postal cards during the next four years. The contract involves between $700,000 and $800,000.

SECRETARY TRACY has ordered a Government vessel to go to Arenas Key, Yucatan, to rescue three American sailors who were left there to care for the property of the company working the guano beds as their limited supply of provisions is by this time exhausted.

TREASURER HUSTON has given a receipt to ex-Treasurer Hyatt for $771,500,000, representing the amount of money and securities in the United States Treasury turned over by the latter to the former. Of the above sum $237,208,402 is actual cash, the remainder including United States bonds and the reserve fund.

THE public debt statement shows an increase of the public debt during the month of July of $1,017,311.51. Total cash in the Treasury, $634,723,023.44.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has directed that an additional allowance of $78,000 be granted Postmaster Van Cott, of New York city. His present allowance is $1,034,000. An additional force of clerks, to the number of 102, is also allowed, which with his present force will make an aggregate of 1298 employes.

PRESIDENT HARRISON left Deer Park, Md., and arrived in Washington.

Foreign.

MR. SEXTON, member of Parliament and Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, complains to the State Department at Washington, that President Harrison's letter, thanking Dublin for the sympathy expressed with the Johnstown sufferers, had been opened in transit and the official seal defaced.

THE United States revenue cruiser Rush recently seized the British schooner Black Diamond, while sealing in the Behring Sea.

DR. TANNER, member of the British Parliament for Cork, Ireland, was sentenced at Tipperary to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Police Inspector Stephens in May last. When judgment was pronounced he cried out in the dock: "I defy you. The magistracy are the real criminals." For this outbreak three months was added to his sentence.

THE Japanese town of Kumamoto on the island of Kiou Siou has been destroyed by an earthquake. A great number of people perished.

SIXTY more dervishes have been killed in a skirmish with the British forces in the Soudan.

THE Shah of Persia arrived in Paris from England. He was received by President Carnot.

SAN LUIS, a village near Santiago, Cuba, has been visited by a disastrous fire. Sixty houses were destroyed and two children were burned to death.

LATER election returns from Paris show that General Boulanger was elected in twenty-three cantons. A Boulangist organ, accuses the Government of falsifying 3,000,000 voting appers.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON, Canadian Minister of Justice, signed the warrant for the extradition of Burke, the alleged murderer of Dr. Cronin. He was taken to Chicago for trial.

Two deserters from the Mexican army were captured by mounted soldiers fifty miles from Ensenado, Mexico. The prisoners were compelled to follow their captors on foot at a rapid pace to Ensenado, where on their arrival both fell dead from exhaustion.

A MACHINE gun exploded on board the French training frigate Couronne at Hyeres, France. Eight persons were killed and seventeen injured.

THIRTY persons were killed and eighty injured by the recent earthquake on the island of Kiu-Siu, Japan.

THE German squadron, escorting the Emperor William to England, sailed from Wilhelmshaven.

THE steamer Rapel, from Valparaiso to Montevideo, was totally wrecked at Hanniblin Island, and the chief engineer, purser and eight of the crew were lost.

SNOW storms and icy rains prevailed throughout Switzerland. The mountain passes were partly blocked. Extensive floods were reported in Silesia.

COLONEL EVARISTO CARAZO, President of Nicaragua, is dead. Dr. Sacasa has succeeded to the Presidency, in conformity with the constitution of Nicaragua.

HON. MR. DAVIE, Premier of British Columbia and Attorney General, died a few days ago at Victoria.

A DESPERATE BATTLE.

The Egypto-British Forces Slaughter 1500 Soudanese Dervishes.

General Grenfell, in command of the combined British and Egyptian forces, engaged the Soudanese near Toski, Soudan, and completely routed them. Wad-el-Jumi, the Soudanese leader, was killed. The Arab loss was 1500 killed and wounded. The Egyptian loss was slight.

Besides Wad-el-Jumi, the slain on the Arab side include twelve emirs and nearly all the fighting men. Fifty standards were captured by the Egyptians.

General Grenfell marched out of Toski at 5 o'clock in the morning with a strong reconnoitring force of cavalry and camels and advanced close to the Arab camp. Making a feint of retreating he drew the whole of Wad-el-Jumi's force to a point within four miles of Toski.

Here the Egyptian infantry were held in readiness for an attack, and a general action was at once begun. The Soudanese made a gallant defence, but were driven from hill to hill. The Egyptian cavalry made a succession of effective charges, in which Wad-el-Jumi and the emirs were killed.

After seven hours of hard fighting the dervishes were completely routed. Gunboats followed the scattered remnants of the Arab force along the river.

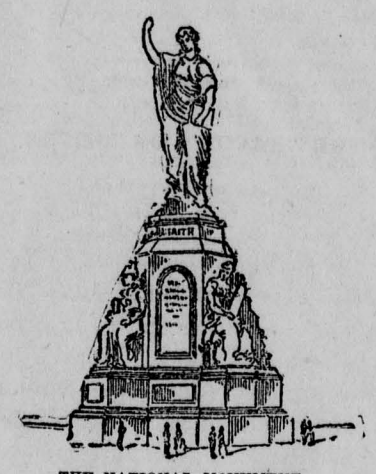
General Grenfell, in his official report of the battle, says that the dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men. They were met by the infantry, in line of battle, supported by the Twentieth Hussars and the Egyptian cavalry. The Egyptian horse artillery did excellent service. The dervishes numbered three thousand fighting men. The British troops will now return to Cairo.

The latest advices give the Egyptian loss as seventeen killed and 131 wounded. One thousand dervishes were made prisoners.

PILGRIM FATHERS.

The National Monument in Their Honor Dedicated.

Unveiled Amid Impressive Ceremonies at Plymouth, Mass.



THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The grand national monument in honor of the Pilgrims has been dedicated at Plymouth, Mass. The sons and daughters of Plymouth were there in great numbers, with many visitors from far and near. The weather of the early morning was unpropitious. It was necessary to review the parade from beneath umbrellas. The celebration began at sunrise with a salute by Battery A and the ringing of bells. The morning trains brought vast numbers of strangers, and a great throng surrounded the new monument at 9:30, when the dedicatory services were carried out by the Masonic Grand Lodge, according to the ritual of their order. These exercises were very interesting. The band rendered a choral by John K. Paine, following which the song of praise, written by R. W. Thomas Power, was sung by the Temple Quartette. Following the song came the request of the President of the Pilgrim Society, ex-Gov. Long; the response of the Grand Master, Henry Endicott; proclamation by the Grand Marshal, George H. Rhodes; reading of Scriptural selections by the Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Charles A. Skinner, and prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The report on the examination of the monument and libations of corn and wine by the Junior and Senior Grand Wardens respectively, and the libations of oil by Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Wells, were followed by the invocation by the Grand Chaplain. Grand Master Endicott then delivered an address. The assemblage sang an appropriate closing hymn by the Rev. R. W. Thomas Power to the tune of "America." The exercises concluded with a proclamation by the Grand Marshal, benediction by the Grand Chaplain, and the "Pilgrim Chorus" by the band.

Meantime the procession had been forming, and at 11 o'clock moved over the extensive route in seven divisions. At the completion of the parade the officers and members of the Pilgrim Society, with the orator, poet and invited guests, took their places in the great dining tent, and the feast provided for the occasion was discussed for an hour.

The dinner was the big event of the day. Ex-Governor John D. Long, President of the Pilgrim Society, presided, and the oration of the day was delivered by William C. B. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, followed by a poem by John Boyle O'Reilly. The oration and poem were followed by speeches from J. Q. A. Brackett, George F. Hoar, Henry Cabot Lodge, Frederick Greenhalge, Dr. George E. Ellis, Chief Justice Durfee, William Cogswell, Nathaniel P. Banks, E. A. Morse and other distinguished gentlemen.

Mr. Myron W. Whitney, an invited guest, sang during the dinner Mrs. Heman's ode, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High."

The monument is situated on one of the highest hills in Plymouth, northwest of the rock on which the Pilgrims landed and west of the anchorage of the Mayflower.

The monument was first thought of in 1853, when the Pilgrim Society agitated the subject. In that year a design was made by Hammatt Billings, a famous architect, and the present site was selected. The monument is of solid granite, and consists of an octagonal pedestal, which, standing forty-five feet high, is surmounted by a figure of Faith, who, standing on Plymouth Rock, holds in her left hand an open Bible, and points heavenward with her right hand. This figure is thirty-six feet high. The pedestal bears four tablets, upon which are inscribed the names of the foundors of the colony and historic facts connected with the first settlement.

Below these tablets project four wing pedestals, upon which are placed—one on each—figures of Morality, Education, Freedom and Law, and at their feet are alt-relief tablets, representing the embarkation at Delfthaven, the signing of the social compact, the landing at Plymouth, and the first treaty with the Indians.

The monument cost in the neighborhood of $200,000, the major portion of which was presented by citizens. Massachusetts gave $10,000, Connecticut gave $3000 and the United States Government gave $15,000. The cornerstone was laid with impressive ceremonies August 2, 1859, but it was not until last fall that the work was finally completed.

TWO MURDERERS HANGED.

Dramatic Scenes On a Scaffold in the Louisville (Ky.) Jail.

Charles Dilger and Harry Smart, murderers, were hanged at 6:04 o'clock in the morning in the jail yard at Louisville, Ky.

At the conclusion of the religious service Smart and Dilger bade goodby to all the turnkeys. They then took positions on the trap. Smart laughed as he stepped upon the fatal door. Deputy Sheriff Hikes pinioned them with leather bands at 6:04 o'clock exactly, and both men shot down through the trap.

Smart turned round and probably died instantly, but Dilger slipped through the noose, the rope catching him over the chin at the lower teeth.

He was seemingly unhurt and was drawn up by the rope until his shoulders came through the trap, when the deputies took him by the arms and pulled him upon the scaffold. A new rope was brought into service, and when the noose was adjusted Dilger asked: "What's the matter?" When he was told, he said: "This shows I should not die." He placed himself upon the trap the second time by making two hops. The drop was again sprung, and at 6:09 he was strangled to death.

GREAT alarm is caused in the City of Mexico, by the terrible ravages being made throughout the country, and especially in the low-lying districts, by the yellow fever. The mortality increases in number every day.

LATER NEWS.

GEORGE D. PENROSE, one of the Auditors at the Philadelphia office of the Reading Railroad Company, was drowned while bathing at Atlantic City, N. J.

WHILE Horatio Fraser and his wife and two children were boating on the Pawtuxet River at Providence, R. I., the boat capsized and the children, aged two and one-half and four years, were drowned.

CHARLES KEMMER and Henry Arnett were drowned in Braxton County, W. Va., while attempting to cross a flooded stream.

THE low grounds around Galena, Ill., were visited by a frost, which did considerable damage to growing vegetables. Corn suffered in most exposed places.

THE Ripley (Ohio) Mill and Lumber Company's buildings, with a large amount of lumber, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The residence of J. P. Parker and the house of William Rode were also burned. The loss is about $200,000.

IN the Republic mine at Marquette, Mich., two cases of giant powder exploded, killing two men and three boys. All the victims were torn to shreds.

C. M. Hull, editor of the *Bolivar Democrat*, was killed at Rosedale, Miss., by S. A. Weissenger, editor of the *Review*. A newspaper war was the cause.

A TERRIFIC wind storm visited a portion of Prince George County, Va., leaving destruction and havoc in its track. Many bridges have been washed away. In the upper counties of Virginia the crops have been literally ruined by constant rains.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TICHENOR was taken suddenly ill in his office in the Treasury Department at Washington, and had to be taken home. For some time he has been in ill health and has been overworked. His principal trouble is rheumatism in an acute form.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has issued an order extending the age limit of appointment of letter-carriers in non-civil service postoffices, from thirty-five to forty years. This age-limitation does not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service.

VENEZUELA and the United States of Colombia have notified the Department of State at Washington of their acceptance of the invitation to take part in the three Americas' Commercial Congress to be held in Washington next October. All the nations interested have now signified their intention to be represented in the Congress, except Paraguay, Hayti and San Domingo.

THE Shah of Persia attended Cody's Wild West show in Paris, and at its close expressed a desire to meet Buffalo Bill, whom he thanked for the admirable performance he had witnessed.

ALL Europe is alarmed because 80,000 Turkish reserves have been called out. The Porte is buying uniforms and stores, and work is proceeding at the dockyards with feverish activity.

SIR WILLIAM EWART, member of Parliament for the north division of Belfast, Ireland, is dead. He was a Conservative in politics.

THE dervishes charged the Egyptian cavalry at Toski, Soudan, and killed twenty-seven men. Lieutenant Daguilar dislodged the dervishes at Masmas village and killed fifteen of them.

MISS JESSIE CROUCHER and Miss Ella Olive Parr, of Boston, were drowned in Horn Pond near Woburn, Mass., by the capsizing of a sailboat.

COMMODORE WILLIAM E. FITZHUGH, United States Navy, died a few days ago in the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. He was sixty-three years old.

A SAILBOAT containing five persons was capsized on Silver Lake, near Pembroke, Mass. Fred. Allen, of Brockton, and Marcus Howe, of East Bridgewater, were drowned.

IN the trial of the United States cruiser Boston for speed in Narragansett Bay, off Rhode Island, the vessel made 15.6 knots with seventy revolutions under unfavorable conditions.

IN Columbia, S. C., William B. Meetze, a livery stable keeper, shot and killed James S. Clark, an ex-trial Justice of Lexington County. They had quarreled about a woman.

HAL HARRIS, an old resident of Montevallo, Shelby County, Ala., was killed during a quarrel by his son-in-law, Will McCall.

JOHN C. COATES, New York; Thomas G. Stoddard, Massachusetts, and R. J. Elliott, Kansas, were appointed Postoffice Inspectors on mail depredations by Postmaster-General Wanamaker.

THE President appointed John R. C. Pitkin, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic and tendered the appointment of Collector of the Port of New Orleans to ex-Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana.

WHEN the train for Quebec on the Grand Trunk Railway had passed St. Lambert's, Canada, after going through the Victoria Bridge, an explosion occurred in the express car by which a messenger named Rogers was killed, the car completely wrecked and the express matter destroyed.

SECOND ballots for members of the Councils General were taken in the cantons in France at the recent election. The returns show the election of twelve Republicans and thirty Conservatives. M. Laguerre, the Boulangist leader, was elected at La Rochelle.

IN a fight at Atchin, Sumatra, precipitated by the Netherland troops, nineteen Dutchmen were killed and twenty-two wounded. The natives have grown emboldened, and matters begin to assume a serious aspect.

A noble heart, like the sun, showeth its greatest countenance in its lowest state.

THE STORM-SWEPT AREA.

An Estimate of the Damage Wrought by the Late Deluge.

The Injury to Crops in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey.

Dispatches from many points in the farming district within a radius of one hundred miles of New York city show general damage to crops by unusually heavy rains. The total losses in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey will mount up between $300,000 and $400,000, and perhaps more. The hay, potato and small fruit crops suffered most. Much grass that had been cut and stacked is a total loss from mould. Potatoes in many cases are ruined by rot. Grapes along the Hudson have been badly injured. The situation is peculiarly discouraging to farmers, because, owing to the forward spring and unusually good weather until within a fortnight, they were confident of exceptionally large crops of nearly all kinds.

Farmers in New York State are the heaviest losers. In the great dairy district of Central New York their losses in hay and small grain are particularly severe.

In Connecticut the potatoes suffered most, although considerable hay on the salt marshes and on the bottom lands along the rivers is destroyed.

Truck gardeners are the main losers in New Jersey, although along the Walkill River and the Paulins Kill considerable damage was done to hay and grain.

In Orange, Sullivan and Delaware Counties in New York, thousands of acres of the grass and grain already cut are entirely spoiled. Extensive onion fields near Greycourt and along the low lands of the Walkill River are flooded and the crop is practically ruined. The same may be said of the potato and turnip crops in all the low land fields. It is estimated that one-fourth of the hay crop of the great dairy region in question has been lost or damaged so as to be practically worthless.

In Southern Ulster County, Eastern Orange and Southern Dutchess County in New York it is estimated that the damage to the hay, grain and oat crops and to fruit trees will reach $15,000 to $20,000. Standing grass and grain on hundreds of acres was beaten down by the rain and wind and has become mouldy. Much hay and grain cut and left on the ground to cure is spoiled. The fruit crop of the lower part of Ulster County cannot now exceed one-quarter of an ordinary yield. Some vineyards are entirely ruined.

Concord grape vines near Kingston, N. Y., are in bad shape. The grapes are shelling like snow flakes. Dispatches from fifty points along the Hudson valley report heavy damage. At least half the crop is ruined, and that means a loss of fully $75,000.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is almost entirely destroyed, especially grapes. Garden products also are badly hurt—over seventy-five per cent.—and corn and hay have suffered severely. All the low lands in Dutchess County are partly flooded. Pears and apples will do fairly well. There had never been a better outlook in the early season, but the prolonged rain ruined many crops.

The oat crop near Chatham has been seriously damaged. Standing oats are blackened and those in swath are rotting. Fully one-third the value of the crop, which was unusually heavy, is lost. The heavy hay crop is half gathered. One-quarter of the remaining crop is ruined. Fields of potatoes are rotting and small fruits are also damaged, especially peaches and grapes.

Around Highland, Ulster County, the losses by the farmers have been so heavy that the townspeople held a meeting at the office of Edgar Elmendorf, town clerk, to take relief measures.

Dispatches from various points in Connecticut say that Connecticut crops generally have suffered. The seed growers at Wethersfield are among the heavy losers. It is feared that the potato crop will prove an entire failure, as already potatoes are rotting. Country roads are badly washed out.

In Winsted and vicinity the damage amounts to $2000 or more.

There was a bad washout on the Valley road near Chester, about fifty feet of the embankment being carried away, delaying travel several hours. The damage was about $3000.

Fully $20,000 damage was reported to crops in New Haven County. Hay cut and standing suffered particularly. Some meadows along the Housatonic and Naugatuck Rivers have been ruined for this year by the overflow, and much hay already cut floated away. Corn and oat fields also were badly washed.

Hundreds of acres of grass and oats near Litchfield were flooded out, and the loss from this source alone is $5000. The potato crop is said to be a total loss. Altogether the storm will cost the farmers in that section more than $10,000. Corn is not hurt.

Corn in fields of low ground at Green's Farms, Fairfield, Stratford and their vicinity lies flat in most instances and in some is submerged. Fields of potatoes are much injured, and rot is feared. Much grass cut before the rain is ruined. Fields of oats are totally destroyed. The loss to farmers from these sources will approximate $20,000.

The damage to crops near Middletown will reach $5000.

Potatoes, corn, oats and tobacco near New Milford are the principal crops to suffer. Many potatoes have been washed up or are rotting on the vines. Grass and hay crops are spoiled in many places.

In West Cornwall gardens are covered and the crops heavily damaged. The loss there is about $2000.

Dispatches were received making the following estimates of the damage done in New Jersey: Close estimates place the damage to crops in the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., at $50,000. The rainfall during July was phenomenal—9.85 inches. The average monthly fall is four inches. The fruit crop suffers most. The yield will be forty per cent. below the average. The grain yield will be at least ten per cent. off. Corn also was badly damaged.

In Passaic and Bergen Counties, of New Jersey, the main damage is to the potato fields. These two counties produce large quantities of potatoes. It is thought that not more than twenty-five per cent. of the usual crop will be gathered. Little damage has been done to other crops, except in the Pompton Valley, where the land lies low.

In Livingston and Caldwell crops have been much damaged, particularly hay and grain. The total loss to crops in the Oranges is from $8000 to $10,000.

The loss to crops caused by the breaking of the series of dams in and near Plainfield is comparatively light. Probably $10,000 will cover it.

Hay and oats are leveled near Dover, and the fruit crop has suffered.

Around Deckertown farmers in the valleys lose heavily on cut grass and oats, and those in the vicinity of the so-called "drowned lands," principally along the Walkill River, also suffer considerably. The most extensive farmers are ex-Senator Thomas Lawrence, of Hamburg, and John Loomis, of Deckertown. About one-third of their crops are destroyed. Whole stacks of hay floated down the Walkill River.

What hay and oats were housed along the Paulins Kills, near Blairstown, are almost a total loss. Large quantities of hay, all nicely cured and cut up in cocks, were carried off by the swollen kill. Buckwheat fields also suffer. Farmers in Northern Warren County are greatly discouraged. The total damage to the growing crops near Blairstown will aggregate $10,000.

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

Miss Gwendoline Caldwell is Engaged to Prince Murat.

The recent report of the engagement in Paris of Miss Gwendoline Caldwell, of New York city, to Prince Murat, a grandson of Marshal Murat, who was one of the officers of Napoleon I., has been confirmed by a cable dispatch from Miss Caldwell.

Miss Caldwell is very well known in New York city, says the *Sun*, for her gifts to Roman Catholic enterprises. She contributed

MISS GWENDOLINE CALDWELL.

$300,000 toward the fund to build the proposed Catholic University of America, now being built in Washington. Her sister followed this gift up with a donation of $50,000 for her share of the Caldwell estate.

The coming American Princess is petite in figure and not so noticeable in social gatherings as her sister, Miss Linda. She is fond of travel, and has spent a good deal of time in Europe. When in this country she lives during the summer at the Caldwell villa at Newport. She is at present in Paris with her sister and Miss Donnelly, a relative, who always accompanies them in their travels.

Miss Caldwell's mother was a Kentucky belle of the Breckinridge family. Her father was the son of an English theatrical manager, who made a fortune in building gas houses in Chicago, St. Louis and Mobile.

THE WHIPPING POST.

A Man Whipped in Maryland Under the Law for Wife Beating.

A special from Hagerstown, Md., says: The first whipping administered in this county since the passage of the act of 1882 for wife beati occurred here this afternoon. The prisoner was David C. Herbert, a resident of the Carfoss district, this county. Herbert is a tall well-proportioned white man, while his wife, who made the complaint is a fragile, delicate-looking woman. At the trial before Justice Bitner it was proved that Herbert, while intoxicated last Friday, beat and choked his wife into unconsciousness. While she was in that condition he grabbed a chair, swearing that he intended to kill her. He was prevented from carrying his threat into execution by his son wresting the chair from him. Herbert has been guilty of the same offence several times before, and the Justice determined to impose a salutary restraint upon his future conduct by sentencing him to receive fifteen lashes and an imprisonment of five days in jail.

The Sheriff was notified and at once, made preparations to carry the sentence into execution. A thick piece of leather two feet in length, tapering to the end, and joined to a wooden handle, was selected for the lash. The prisoner after being stripped to the waist, was made to stand handcuffed to the bars of a door in the jail. One of the deputies counted the strokes while the Sheriff laid them on with force and in quick succession. During the whipping the prisoner writhed repeatedly, and several moans escaped him. After the last stroke had fallen it was found that a portion of the prisoner's back was covered with welts, and his right side, which the end of the strap had lashed, was badly discolored, and in several places ridges had been raised.

THE MARKETS.

31 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 57½	@ 4	60
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@45	00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@ 5	50
Sheep	4 25	@ 5	37½
Lambs	5 37½	@ 7	00
Hogs—Live	4 60	@ 5	00
Dressed	7	@	8¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 40	@ 4	60
Patents	4 85	@ 6	15
Wheat—No. 2 Red	87½	@	87⅝
Rye—State	53	@	54½
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	87
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	42½	@	44½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	38
Mixed Western	26	@	29
Hay—No. 1	85	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.10c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	17	@	17½
Dairy, fair to good	13	@	16
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	14
Factory	9	@	12½
Cheese—State Factory	6¼	@	8⅝
Skims—Light	7½	@	9
Western	—	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	14½	@	15

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	3 25	@ 3	90
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 25	@ 4	60
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 50	@ 5	50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 70	@ 4	75
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5	25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	95
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	40¼
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	32¼
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	6 10	@ 6	40
Corn—Steamer Yellow	46	@	48¾
Oats—No. 2 White	30	@	40
Rye—State	65	@	70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weights	5	@	5½
Sheep—Live weight	4⅜	@	4⅞
Lambs	6½	@	7
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@ 4	25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, July	86	@	86¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, July	44	@	44½
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	34
Potatoes—Early Rose	25	@	30
Butter—Creamery Extra	16½	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	5	@	7

THE LABOR WORLD.

BROOKLYN has the biggest bakery.

PITTSBURG has the biggest ax mill.

BOOT and shoe manufacturers are busy.

WINDOW glass factories will soon start up.

THE bakers of Leipzig have gone out on strike.

ELECTRICITY is used to haul coal out of mines.

GREAT BRITAIN has 1500 co-operative unions.

ENGLAND is complaining of the arrival of pauper labor.

THE European workingmen are opposed to standing armies.

ONE of the street car drivers in Dubuque, Iowa, is a woman.

SILK manufacturing is growing very rapidly in the United States.

THE United Order of American Carpenters is said to be increasing rapidly.

THERE is a wonderful increase in the number of foundry and machine shops.

ON June 30 288 furnaces were in blast in the United States, and 293 out of blast.

A. J. DREXEL, the New York banker, has founded an industrial college at Wayne, Penn.

BELFAST flax weavers get $5 per week. Other workers make from fifty cents per week up.

ENGLISH iron workers are agitating "no Sunday work and five days per week with Monday off."

ENGLISH mill men who are obliged to work on Sunday, are making an effort to have it stopped.

SPAIN allows children from nine to thirteen to work five hours daily. From thirteen to eighteen, eight hours.

ELECTRICAL coal mining machines are being introduced into English mines which can do as much work as four men.

THE Indianapolis stonecutters have succeeded in carrying the eight-hour schedule after a struggle of fifteen months.

THE University of Atlanta, Ga., has a course in blacksmithing, as has also the University of the City of New York.

THERE is a great falling off in the immigration of laborers this year on account of the enforcement of the Contract Labor law.

THE only woman barber in Boston is Jennie L. Dodge. She is a New Hampshire girl and has followed her trade with success since 1883.

SILK weaver's wages have declined twenty per cent. in ten years, but they are said to be earning nearly as much, because the machinery is better.

LEADING Paterson (N. J.) firms will establish an industrial school for the education of pupils in designing, dyeing and the weaving of all textile work.

THE *Manufacturers' Gazette*, of Boston, says: "There is not another country on the face of the globe where workingmen are so well provided for as in America."

A WHOLESALE vaccination contract was entered into recently by the Amoskeag corporation at the works, Manchester, Mass., taking in the whole 8000 operatives at the expense of the company.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad Company has discharged 330 of its employes at Sacramento, Cal., 160 being machinists. The officials say that this action is taken to lessen the expenses of the road.

THE Carpenters' Brotherhood is growing at an exceedingly rapid rate. It was only founded four years ago, but there are already 450 local unions, with a membership of 65,000, scattered through 475 cities in the United States and Canada.

It Don't Pay

To use uncertain means when suffering from diseases of the liver, blood or lungs, such as biliousness, or "liver complaint," skin diseases, scrofulous sores or swellings, or from lung scrofula (commonly known as consumption of the lungs) when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is guaranteed to cure all these affections, if taken in time, or money paid for it will by promptly refunded.

$500 offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

THERE are about 29,000 locomotives in the United States.

A School of the Highest Order for Young Ladies.

Ingham University, Le Roy, N. Y., established over fifty years, offers superior advantages in its Literary, Music and Art Departments. Excellent home. Attention given to social culture. Rates moderate. Send for catalogue. Address Miss R. M. Webster, Principal.

THE limbs of many Mifflin County (Penn.) trees are dying from locust stings.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

THE Michigan wool crop this year is estimated at 11,360,000 pounds.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" are those who think it *economy* to use cheap soda and rosin soaps, instead of the good old Dobbins's Electric Soap; for sale by all grocers since 1864. Try it once. Be sure, buy genuine.

CALIFORNIA sent 3,500,000 pounds of honey to Europe last year.

Ask your druggist for "Tansill's Punch."

Do You

Have that extreme tired feeling, languor, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion, and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling."—C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DUTCHER'S FLY KILLER

Makes a clean sweep. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. Stops buzzing around ears, diving at eyes, tickling your nose, skips hard words and secures peace at trifling expense. Send 25 cents for 5 sheets to F. DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

PENSIONS DUE ALL SOLDIERS if ½ disabled; pay, etc. Deserters relieved. Laws free. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, Cincinnati, O., & Washington, D. C. Mention this paper.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT **REMEDY FOR PAIN**

IT CONQUERS PAIN.

Relieves and cures **RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Lumbago.** | **HEADACHE, Tocthache, Sprains, BRUISES, Burns and Scalds.**

At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

N Y N U—31

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER

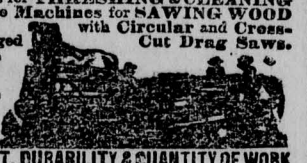
purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of **best quality wrought steel**, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for **finish, durability and accuracy.** Do not be deceived by cheap **malleable cast-iron imitations** which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are **guaranteed** perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descrptivecatalogue and prices furnished upon applicaton.

SMITH & WESSON,

☞ Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

LATEST IMPROVED HORSE POWER

Machines for THRESHING & CLEANING Grain, also Machines for SAWING WOOD with Circular and Cross-Cut Drag Saws.



Acknowledged by all to be THE BEST regarding EASY DRAFT, DURABILITY & QUANTITY OF WORK

50 page pamphlet Free. Address **A. W. GRAY'S SONS,** PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS. MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

$75 TO **$250 A MONTH** can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co*

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home with out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall St.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD ☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y

HELP WANTED.—Johnstown Book in lots of fifty. 60 per cent. off. Retails $1.25. JOHNSTOWN PUB. CO., 19 S. Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE

for all domestic animals, will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases, our guarantee is worth something. **Colic must be treated promptly.** Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, **ready when needed,** and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.

Address **DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.**

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton, Pa.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PRICE 25 CTS. **PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.** FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUERER OF PAIN,

Applied externally, instantly relieves Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Small of the Back, etc.

CURES ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, DIARRHŒA, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Fainting Spells. Internally, half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists.

MERCHANTS BUTCHERS & TRADERS GENERALLY WE WANT A GOOD MAN IN YOUR LOCALITY TO PICK UP OUR CALF SKINS FOR US CASH FURNISHED ON SATISFACTORY GUARANTY. ADDRESS C. S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT, U. S.

$5 to **$8 a day.** Samples worth **$2.15 Free.** Lines not under horses' feet. Write **Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co.,** Holly, Mich

CANCER NEW TREATMENT. **ABALTIO,**

As applied at the Holland Medical and Cancer Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., removes Cancer without pain or use of knife. Scores of patients speak in unqualified terms of praise of the success of this treatment. Write for circular. HOLLAND MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Lobb, 329 N. 15th St. PHILA., PA.

After ALL others fail, consult

Twenty years' continuous practice in the treatment and cure of the **awful effects of early vice,** destroying both mind and body. Medicine and treatment for one month, **Five Dollars,** sent securely sealed from observation to any address.

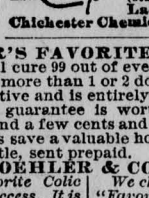
Book on Special Diseases free.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.



CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Red Cross Diamond Brand.

The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. **Ladies, ask Druggist** for the **Diamond Brand,** in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. **Take no other.** Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter,* by **mail.** *Name Paper.*

Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

Two servants in two neighboring houses dwelt
But differently their daily labor felt.
Jaded and weary of her life was one

Always at work and yet 'twas never done.
The other walked out nightly with her beau—But then *she* cleaned house with *Sapolio.*

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,
Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25
For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

THE Republican state convention convenes at Harrisburg to-day to nominate a candidate for state treasurer and to transact such other business as may be presented.

PHILADELPHIA people now retire at night, their minds filled with wondering what expose the *Inquirer* will contain the next morning. It has disclosed the brutalities at the city alms house, has exposed the slums, portrayed the filthiness of Schuylkill water, and is now after the adulterators of milk. We couldn't understand why Philadelphia gave such a large majority against prohibition until after reading the *Inquirer's* articles on Schuylkill water and city milk. The *Inquirer* is very enterprising.

THE following is the committee appointed by the chairman of the recent Republican county convention to report on D. R. Owens' proposed rules: W. M. Williamson, S. T. Brown, J. Irvin White, George W. Owens, John M. Wigton, George W. Huyett, B. F. Ripple, A. J. Hamilton and A. S. Welch. The rules apply to the government of primary elections and county conventions, and are the same as those in vogue by the Republicans of Blair county. The committee will report their conclusions to the next county convention.

THE work of the Republican County Convention held last week seems to give very general satisfaction to Republicans. Of course Mr. Beck's friends would have been better pleased had he received the nomination for sheriff, but they, like all other good Americans, believe the majority should rule. One thing is certain: Mr. Beck is the strongest opponent with the masses that ever Mr. Oaks had, and should he be a candidate three years hence, would undoubtedly receive a unanimous support. While canvassing, wherever he made an acquaintance, he made a friend.

THE following very sensible words are taken from the *Altoona Tribune* and are very applicable in all places: "The amount of time which busy people are forced to lose through lack of punctuality upon the part of those with whom they have business to transact is simply appalling. It is quite a customary thing to call a meeting for 7.30 p. m., with no intention upon the part of those calling it to begin business or even to put in an appearance before 8. Two or three busy men who are obliged to attend some meeting attend promptly at the hour indicated, only to waste a half hour of precious time in waiting for delinquents. This is a great wrong. Everybody should cultivate the habit of punctuality, not only because it is a good thing in itself, but also because it is a wrong to waste the time of others. Those having charge of public meetings or other gatherings can confer no greater boon upon busy people than by attending promptly and beginning business at the hour designated. By no other method can the laggards be cured.

MIDDLE PENNSYLVANIA.

Ex-Senator William A. Wallace declares that at present he is not taking any part in politics, national or state, "but of course retains an interest" in both. He is devoting his time to his profession and business at home. In a recent conversation reported in thd New York *Star* he referred to the importance of "Middle Pennsylvania," whose great resources are agricultural. "The west branch of the Susquehanna," said he, "from Williamsport to the source, is being rapidly developed into rich farming lands. A rather peculiar fact about Pennsylvania is that its greatest resources are overlooked by people not familiar with the state. Mention Pennsylvania to them and it carries a picture of inexhaustible coal mines, spouting oil wells, iron mills, natural gas and lumber; but never of her rich farms, when in reality Pennsylvania is one of the richest agricultural states in the union. It all comes from the fact that we have so many great resources—agricultural, mineral and otherwise—that is, an em barrassment of riches."

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—The annual examination of teachers at this place was held last Friday. Fourteen applicants for examination presented themselves, one of whom was granted a professional certficate and excused. The other members of the class were Misses Fannie Isenberg, Clara M. Wakefield, and Elsie Wakefield, of Brady township, Miss Tillie M. Norton, of Newton Hamilton, Misses Fannie Garver, Lulu Withers, Anna Stratford, and William J. Campbell, of Mount Union, Misses Louisa Hooper, Letitia Chilcote, and Emma R. Smith, of Union township, P. W. Rupert, of Saltillo, and Harry A. Thompson, of Mapleton. The average age of the members of the class is 23 10-13 years, and the average number of terms taught is 3 23-39. Only one director from the borough, A. Heeter, was present at the examination, but Union township was represented by the following members of its board, L. C. Corbin, M. Boring, J. C. Wright, B. Greenland, and G. M. Dell. Other visitors were S. P. Smith, G. P. Foster, and Miss Dessie Wright and Miss Greenland, of Union township, Robert Campbell, of Juniata county, J. B. Boring, of Huntingdon, Bruce S. Landis, of Shirley, Misses Cassie Shingler and Maggie Yocum, of Brady township, Miss Evans, of Somerset county, and Miss Annie McLaughlin, of Mapleton.

—Measurements were taken for the Mount Union bridge last Saturday. The contract for the stone work will be let soon and the bridge will ready for travel by November 1st.

Auditors' Statement of the Mapleton Borough School Fund.

Account of W. F. Gillam, collector of Mapleton Borough School Fund for the year ending June 30, 1889:

DR.

To amount of Duplicate	$750.99	
To 5 per cent. additional on $101.63	5.08	
To amount overpaid to Treasurer	18.66	
CR.		
By exonerations		5.00
By 5 per cent. off $379.34		18.96
By Collector's commission		29.61
By bond and notices		2.00
By amount paid to Treasurer		719.16
	774.73	774.73

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer of Mapleton Borough School Fund for the year ending June 30th, 1889:

DR.

To amount in treasury from last year	62.90	
To amt. of state appropriation	230.60	
To amt. received from Collector Gillam	719.16	
To amt. received from Secretary for rent of room	11.00	
CR.		
By vouchers as follows:		
For teachers' wages,		687.50
For reading chart		11.67
For Secretary's wages		12.00
For making fires		12.00
For 1 doz. erasers and express		1.75
For repairs		35.03
D. C. Heck, plastering, $4.50		
Phillips & Son, lumber and supplies, $9.88.		
J. W. Baker, carpentering, $2.50.		
J. K. Robley, carpentering, painting, etc., $7.03.		
W. H. Spangler, stove-pipe, $3.00.		
Mrs. E. Long, cleaning, $7.00		
A. M. Parker, grates, $1.12		
For fuel		58.90
J. P. Wilson, coke, $48.21		
B. F. Baker, wood, $1.50		
F. Kyle, cutting wood, $1.44		
D. Thompson, wood, $4.00		
L. L. Parker, cutting wood, $3.75		
By refunding order to Collector Gillam		18.66
By 2 per cent. to Treasurer		16.75
By balance in Treasury		169.40
	1023.66	1023.66
Balance in Treasury		$169.40

J. P. WILSON, President.
A. M. PARKER, Secretary.

We, the auditors of Mapleton Borough, do certify that we have examined the accounts, vouchers, etc., of the Collector and Treasurer of the Mapleton Borough School Fund, and find them as above stated.

Witness our hands this 29th day of June, A. D., 1889.

V. B. MCCARTHY,
I. N. SWOPE,
GEO. W. WRIGHT, } Auditors.

Machine Oil for Mowers, - Reapers, Threshers, Etc., at the General - Merchandise Store of

G. W. Wright's,

Mapleton, Penn's.

Ladies' Emporium.

No damage from the Flood. All Goods nice, fresh and new.

Millinery, Dry Goods and Notions.

All latest styles and lowest prices.

Ladies, call and examine my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans.

G. M. Green. H. E. Green. W. D. E. Green.

G. M. Green & Sons,

DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Lumber,

and Manufacturers of

Flooring, Doors, Sash, Frames, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c.

Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

All Bills Promptly Filled.

ADDRESS,

G. M. GREEN & SONS,
CASSVILLE, PENN'A.

New Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 53	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 35	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	2 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	L9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

-:W. H. DUNN,:-

Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

Keystone Roller Flouring Mills.

Don't Be Deceived!

Our Flour is equal to any in the market and cheaper than the cheapest. Our Chops and Grain are pure and clean and cannot be excelled in quality or price. They are always open for inspection.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

A car-load of Lump Coal will be in this week. Coal men say it is more lasting than Cannel Coal and is much easier on stoves. It is entirely free from dirt and slate. Try half-a-ton.

Closed.

The Mill will be closed on each Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. We must do this, to give ourselves a few hours' time to prepare for the coming week.

Accounts.

No accounts will be carried over 30 or 60 days, unless by special contract.

Notice!

Each one of our customers will receive a bill on or about the first of each month, giving an itemized account of all unpaid purchases made during the month, as well as of all money received in payment of same.

We adopt the above method in order to enable customers to assist us in keeping accounts straight, and we most earnestly request that each one will carefully examine their bill, and, should any mistake be discovered, report same for correction.

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a coutinuance of the same, we are,
Very Respectfully,

HIMES BROS.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Aug. 7, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

Burgess—Dr. J. G. Spangler.
Assistant Burgess—W. B. Stone.
Councilmen—H. R. Gurd, J. B. Ewing, J. G. Gillam, W. H. Dunn, Marshall Yocum, A. Heeter.
Constable—James Montgomery.
High-Constable—S. P. Stubbs.
Tax-Collector & Treasurer— ———
School-Directors—A. M. Parker, Sec'y., A. Heeter. W. B. Stone, J. K. Robley, J. P. Wilson, Pres., B, F. Godard.
Judge-of-Election—A. Lamberson.
Inspectors—F. D. Heeter, B. F. Baker.
Assessor—A. M. Parker.
Auditors—G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope. V. B. McCarthy.
Borough-Clerk—I. N. Swope.
Justices-of-the-Peace—A. W. Swope, ———.
Police-Officers—James Montgomery, R. N. McCarl.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I.O. O. F. meets every Saturday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. J. B. Ewing, N. G.; J. K. Gillam, Secretary.

Aldema Lodge, Daughters of Rebeka, No. 189, meets first and third Monday evenings of each month. H. H. Swope, N. G.; Miss Laura Gillam, Secretary.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America meets every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Rex's Hall. Juniata Council (White Degree) meets first Tuesday evening of each month, immediately after adjournment of Camp, Elmer E. Bell, President; George W. Wright, Secretary.

Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R. meets first and third Friday evenings of each month, in Rex's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield, B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—A common cold should not be neglected. Downs' Elixir will cure it.

—Michael Broombaugh has been ill for some time with symptoms of brain fever.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in school-room No. 3, next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock.

—Arnica & Oil Liniment is very healing and soothing, and does wonders when applied to old sores.

—A camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be instituted at Lewistown next Monday evening.

—S. J. Wibley, of Pleasant View, Juniata county, was the guest of his brother, A. W. Wibley, over Sunday.

—The festival held by the ladies' aid society of the Presbyterian church last Saturday evening, netted $26.09.

—Mrs. Susan Tate, of Mill Creek, spent a portion of last week with the family of her nephew, Michael Broombaugh.

—W. H. Mounts has built a new shop on the lower end of his lot, near Church street, and will carry on a general blacksmithing business.

—Altoona *Graphic News*, of last Sunday, says: "George Numer, of Mapleton, was visiting friends in the Mountain city the past week."

—Rev. George McKee, of Woodland, Clearfield county, is expected to lecture in the U. B. church some time this month for the benefit of the church.

—M. L. Rex struts proudly around and on Monday furnished cigars to the town. A young son arrived on Sunday night and Luther says he will call him Noah.

—The State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will convene at Pottsville next Tuesday. The camp at this place will have no representative there.

—A wreck occurred at the curve west of Petersburg last Wednesday, caused by a collision of a freight train and the Huntingdon local freight. An engine, four cars, and a house at the side of the track was demolished.

—The Juniata Valley campmeeting commences next Tuesday.

—The U. B. campmeeting at Calvin commences next Wednesday.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—The Sunday-school at Lucy Furnace will hold its annual picnic on the grounds near the furnace tomorrow.

—Miss Ida M. Chilcote, one of Union township's best young ladies, was last Wednesday married to Wm. M. Schultz, of Altoona. The ceremony was performed at Huntingdon by Rev. W. J. Swigert.

—J. P. Wilson recently received a life-size crayon portrait of his deceased daughter, Mollie, which is a superb work of art. It was executed by J. A. Korb, of Altoona.

—County Treasurer Rogers will be in town tomorrow on his annual collection tour. Have your ducats ready to pay your state and county taxes and thereby get the benefit of the discount.

—The Presbyterian Sunday-schools, of Mount Union, Shirleysburg, and Orbisonia, picniced at Shade Gap last Friday. The excursonists numbered about 400, and, having a pleasant day, the occasion was one of great enjoyment.

—A picnic, under the auspices of the Mapleton cornet band, will be held on the school grounds next Saturday. All the Sunday-schools, secret societies, and organizations have been invited to participate, and a general good time is anticipated.

—Joseph L. Houck, well known to the people of this county, died on his farm, near Reese, Greenwood county, Kansas, on the 22nd ult. He had gone to a field to work at his corn and was found lying dead in the field. It is supposed his death was caused by a sunstroke.

—The motto of the proprietors of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters is, "the greatest good to the greatest number," and so sell a large bottle of a valuable remedy for the small price of 25 cents, and warrant every bottle to give satisfaction or money refunded.

—The school board met on Monday evening and awarded the contract for painting to J. K. Robley, for $175, and the contract for slate roofing was awarded to a gentleman, who requests us to not publish his name, for $160. Teachers were elected and salaries fixed.

—Mount Union is to have a chair factory, providing the owner of the plant does not go back on the people. The amount of money demanded has been subscribed and will be paid over when the conditions are complied with. We hope the enterprise may be a success.

—A Wayne county lad, named Martin Knee, aged 20 years, escaped from a guard at the Huntingdon Reformatory last Wednesday. He was at work outside of the walls and obtained permission to go a short distance away. He went through a sewer and escaped over Warrior's ridge.

—When you hear a man sneering at the local paper because it is not as big, cheap, and newsy as the city papers, you can safely bet that he does not squander his wealth in assisting to make it better, and that generally the paper has done more for him than he has for it.

—The meeting which was to have been held at the borough office last Monday evening, for the purpose of organizing a local branch of the Inter-State Building and Loan Association, has been postponed until next Friday evening, at which time it is hoped all interested in the enterprise will be present.

—A small black fly is proving particularly troublesome to the cows in some localities this season. They settle in great numbers about the base of the horns and are a regular torment. Some farmers have their cows' heads and horns annointed with carbolic acid and tar diluted. Another remedy suggested is lard. A slight rubbing with coal oil is also found to be of benefit.

—An exchange says that every newspaper in the state should publish the fact that burnt corn is a sure cure for hog cholera. It was first discovered by the burning of a pile of corn, belonging to a distillery at Peoria. It was thrown to the hogs and readily eaten by them. Before that time, a number had been dying each day with the cholera, but the disease immediately disappeared. The remedy is so simple that it can be easily tried.

—Well dressed tramps have victimized people living in Bedford and Fulton counties by soliciting work for dye houses and it is scarcely necessary to say that the clothing collected by them is never returned to the owners. Look out for them. They evidently have a second hand store somewhere.

—The man who attempts to please everybody, generally ends in pleasing nobody. The only proper course to pursue is to do the best you can and that which you honestly think is right. The kickers, of course, will howl, but they have to do a certain amount of howling any way, else the balance of humanity would not be aware of their existence.

—The English engine known as "Jack the Ripper" is running on the New York division. The *Sun*, of 27th ult., says: "The engine imported by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from England made schedule time between New York and Philadelphia yesterday for the first time since she has been in this country. She had train 24. which is not one of the fast ones."

—Chambersburg is having an animated water-supply discussion on hand. The *Valley Spirit* and many prominent citizents want the gravity system, some of the other fellows want a reservoir and other necessary apparatus, while others want—to kick. Any town so situated as to have the gravity system, ought not to think of any substitute for it. The gravity system reduces insurance rates more than any other.

—George Numer's barber shop was burglarized last Friday night and twenty-six razors and a hone taken therefrom. An entrance was effected by false keys. Mr. Numer is a poor man and in delicate health, and we are very sorry to say that it is the general opinion that his means of livelihood were taken from him by one who resides in Mapleton. The case will be worked up, and the stolen property recovered, if possible. All persons are cautioned to not purchase any of it.

—Common sense is the very best remedy to have about a house. In the first place it is the surest preventative of disease that is known, and in the next place it is a great curative agent. It costs nothing and is always on hands. It saves doctors' bills, banishes ills and renders life worth living. Cultivate this standard remedy and keep a stock of it on hand. Without it drugs lose half their value, and doctors are rendered weak and inefficient. Don't forget the name; Common sense.

—Two from the *Tyrone Times*, pertaining to former citizens of Mapleton: "J. S. Gillam, of Tyrone, will open a boot and shoe store in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte, shortly." . . . "The vacant lot on Hill street, belonging to A. B. Gillam, will soon have the appearance of a business centre. Tax Collector McKinney will soon be quartered there. 'Squire Holmes is having a room built for a printing office, from which he will also render justice. Two more offices will soon be built, one to be occupied by a doctor."

—We have just received from the Christopher Sower Company, through their agent, Mr. J. B. Boring, a copy of a new grammar, compiled recently by Prof. Welsh, of the West Chester faculty. The author has discarded the old plan of beginning with definitions of technical terms; instead, has introduced the work by a brief but clear history of the Anglo-Saxton language. Following, is a method for developing thought in the mind of a pupil, and a natural and easy mode of expression. In a word, it is the most clear and comprehensive work on grammar we have yet seen, and is destined to have a wide sale.

—Here is something that will be of interest to many of our younger readers: Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are; but here is a way of finding it out. Let the young lady do the figuring—tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then to multiply it by 2, then to add 5, then to multiply it by 50, then to add her age, then to subtract 365, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left.—The two figures to the right will denote her age, and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822; she is 22 years old, and was born in the eighth month (August). Try it.

Send In Local News.

There is nothing that adds to the value of a county paper as a liberal supply of home news. Nothing is needed to accomplish this but for some person of ordinary intelligence in each neighborhood to send for publication whatever events of local interest that may transpire. Many events may happen of local interest that some persons think not of sufficient consequence to send for publication; but it is a pretty good rule to lay down that whatever excites interest among the people of the neighborhood, is a matter of suffiicent interest for publication in the county paper. What ever happens that people are sure to talk about, when they meet, will interest them if they see it in the paper. An unusally large crop, the sale of real estate, accidents of any character either to man or animals, losses by fire or robbery, an unusually large day's work, or the thousand and one things that form the staple of conversation throughout the country districts, will contribute to make the columns of a county paper interesting and attractive. Send in your items, friends, and all our readers will thank you.

Teachers' Examinations.

The annual examination of teachers for the public schools of Huntingdon county will be held by Superintendent Brumbaugh, as follows:

Alexandria	July	29
Franklinville	"	30
Warriorsmark	"	31
Shaffersville	Aug.	1
Mapleton	"	2
Mill Creek	"	3
Chestnut Grove	"	5
Broad Top City	"	6
Cassville	"	7
Marklesburg	"	8
Entriken	"	9
McConnellstown	"	10
Bell Crown	"	12
Petersburg	"	13
Centre Union	"	14
Cornpropst	"	15
McAlevy's Fort	"	16
Richvale	"	20
Shade Gap	"	21
Orbisonia	"	22
Three Springs	"	23
Shirleysburg	"	24

Examinations will begin at 8.30, a. m.

Teachers must appear for examination where they expect to teach. Directors and patrons are cordially invited to be present.

Notice to Farmers.

Are port having been circulated to the effect that we will do no threshing this season, we take this method of notifying those who expect us to do their work or will give us the opportunity that we will be on hand, and are open for engagements.

Respectfully,
GREENLAND & PHEASANT.
Cassville, Pa., July 30, 1889.

—John Brown died at the residence of his son, Everett Brown, in Springfield township, last Friday night, aged 94 years, 2 months, and 22 days. His remains were interred at the old Baptist church, in above named township, at 9 o'clock, Sunday morning. Mr. Brown was a man of remarkable vitality, and had it not been for the breaking ot a couple of bones by a fall a few months ago, would, no doubt, have rounded up the century. The accident confined him to his bed, and the confinement broke down his constitution. He had for many years been a consistent member of the Baptist church. Eleven children survive him, the oldest of whom is in his 72nd year. His granddaughter, Mrs. R.C. Fields, of this place, accompanied by her husband, attended the funeral.

—George, a ten-year-old son of A. C. Fisher, narrowly escaped drowning last Thursday evening. He was bathing in the river at the foot of Montgomery's alley and, at this point, the water is quite deep. He got too far out in the stream and could not get back. His cries for help were heard by men at the bridge and his brother William, and R. C. Yocum succeeded in bringing him out, but not until after he had gone down for the third time. When found, he was standing on his head at the bottom of the river. Prompt administration of restoratives revived him after a few hours, and, in a day or two after, he was ready for another bit of boy experience.

—On Sunday evening last, Mrs. Leah Fields, who resides near town, in going from the main house to an out kitchen, accidently fell and broke her hip bone. At present, she is getting along as well as could be expected of a person of her age.

J. G. GILLAM.

Summer!

We bought a big stock of Summer Dress Goods last Spring. You knew this. Well, they are about all gone; the season is advancing, and it is time for us to prepare for Fall trade. Accordingly, we offer what is left of our Summer stock, regardless of cost. It isn't too late for you to buy these goods, but it is getting late for us to have them. Come and see them.

Ladies,

we have a big lot of corsets, which we are going to dispose of at sacrificial prices. See what we are offering:

A 50-cent Corset for 40 cents.
A 65-cent Corset for 50 cents.
A $1.00 Corset for 75 cents.

These are all first-class markeatable goods, but we want them off our shelves, and they must go. Call and see them.

We have too many Table Peaches, and, for the next 30 days, we will offer best brands at 17 cts., were 25 cts.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

HAIR SHEARERS.

Tempting the Peasant Girls of France to Sell Their Tresses.

Traveling Cutters Who Buy Human Hair for the Trade.

I went the other morning to the Gare de l'Ouest, or western railway station, to see some friends off for Brest, and while there, says a Paris letter to the New Orleans *Picayune*, a commercial traveler called my attention to a number of men taking tickets for northern Brittany.

"They are shearers," he said, "not sheep shearers, but hair shearers, or rather, to give them their business appellation, they are coupers.'"

Yes, they were traveling hair cutters, and in about six weeks they will bring back a quantity of tangled hair, fair, chestnut, black or red, and it will not be very long before it is transformed into chignons, curls and plaits, ready to adorn the noble brow or well-shaped head of some grand lady. Happy these peasants who have white hairs because white is ten times more valuable than black nowadays, and I may say by the way, that the capillary business is looking up again. A little while ago there was a lull in the trade which caused some uneasiness among those in the business. The native girls of Brittany refused to longer yield their locks for 10 frances per head, and the Auvergnats, although more greedy at taking a bait, had discovered a more lucrative market. So desperate did the haircutters become that the jails were applied to, but the prisoners persisted in refusing to have their hair cut. In this grave state of affairs necessity became the mother of invention. France deprived of sugar cane discovered that beets contained the necessary ingredients for sugar, and so when affairs were at their worst the rag gatherers came forward. Thanks to the combings thrown away every day, no less than a hundred pounds weight of hair is found by them on the streets daily; but if the chiffonnier saved this important trade he did not become the arbiter of it, for the "couper" still continued to flourish, and what is better still, the arena of his investigations continues to extend, the natives of Peidmont having long since allied themselves to those of Brittany and Auvergnat.

The habitual "couper" travels through the country, tarrying at small towns, where he puts his merchandise under a tent, and he hangs over the door as an attractive sign a heavy lock of hair; then the village drums make known his arrival, and immediately young and old are flocking around his ostentatious display. The women and girls are tempted, some with lace caps, others with dress materials, and not having ready money to pay for their purchases, they trade their hair for it. Of course the longer the hair the more valuable it is, for while a chevelure of 40 centimetres is only paid about 50 cents, hair 2 feet long will fetch nearly as much as $2 to $2.50; moreover, the female is sustained by the hope that in a few years her hair will be fit for cutting again, so that in four years, or five at the most, she will reap another harvest.

About 300 peasants annually offer their heads to each wandering hair cutter, that is to say, some 6000 girls and women of all ages, and even hundreds of men sell their flowing locks. The average harvest of each head represents a weight of 200 to 250 grammes; and collected in bundles of equal length, but without regard to color, it is sold to Parisian hairdressers at prices varying from 25 to 100 francs the kilo, but red of a good shade brings in five times as much, and snowy white, which is very valuable, sometimes even 800 francs the kilo. The coarser hair of Auvergnat is more sought after than that of Brittany, the shade being more uniform. In any case it is all submitted to certain wastings before passing into the shop windows and these processes raise the price considerably.

Who the Cherokees Are.

The Cherokees are educated and able men—yes, cultivated men and women. Their life is the life of civilization, and their country is governed well and elaborately. They are perfectly aware of their own rights and best interests, and are rich enough to uphold them. In Vinita, their principal business centre, you may find twenty or thirty large mercantile establishments, some of them carrying $30,000 worth of goods, all owned and carried on by the Cherokees. In Tahlequah, their capital, you will see an elaborate state house and find a government which contains legislature, executive and judiciary. You may, if you have a taste that way, read their code of laws or hear the two branches of the legislature discuss new measures for the good of the nation. Or, if you prefer, you may ride a few miles out of town to their beautiful new seminary for girls, costing a round hundred thousand dollars this last year, and paid for out of the money coming from the lease of the Cherokee strip.

It is no savage people that educates its girls in such a building, teaching them dead and living languages and all the "usual branches," as the catalogues say, and not only builds the buildings at public expense, but educates the children, and even clothes them, if necessary, at the cost of the state, doing the same thing for itr boys in another school not far away. And it might be interesting to inquire what other southern state or community has established, at the expense of the state, a $10,000 high school for colored children!

Such as these are the leaders of the Cherokee Nation, with the training of education and civilization, with a shrewdness that knows its interests and sees how to defend them, with the hot blood of the Indian race and the southern tradition, and with a genius and a passion for politics; and behind them is a people of the same sort in part, and in part of the ruder, more savage sort, still less likely to give up its rights, but rather with the Indian tenacity even to the death. All of them know well that the Cherokee strip is theirs; all of them know that already they have been offered large sums for it, and that in the national house of representatives last year Congressman Warner advocated its seizure on the very ground that it would shortly be worth $12 an acre. It is for this land we have sent a commissioner to treat with this people and to offer them $1.25 an acre!—*Christian Union.*

Syrian Villages.

The villages which dot the plains of Syria are built of sun-dried brick, and lack all evidence of the artistic sense. There are no gardens, no plants. The houses are jumbled together without any reference to order, and crude in construction and in furniture. A few jars, a few mats and rugs—that is about all. They are one story high and have flat roofs. On each roof we noticed a roller, which is used after rains to compact the mud. The chief article of fuel is dung, which the women work up into cakes and plaster against the houses to dry. The towns are usually located at a fountain, but one we passed was a mile away, and the people have been contented for generations to carry their water all that distance rather than build again. The men do not concern themselves with that part of the household economy, and the women carry all the water in great jars on their heads. In this region, but especially further south, black goat skins are used—the legs as well as the body being sewed up. We saw the women wade far into the beautiful body of water where Gideon's men lapped, fill the goat skins, bind them around their shoulders and carry them off to the nearest village, two miles away.

Swift Homing Pigeons.

Six homing pigeons of the Hudson Homing Club, of Brooklyn, were liberated on a recent Sunday morning in a race from Newton, S. C., air line distance over 500 miles. The start was at 5.10 a. m., under favorable weather and wind. The first and only return the same day was to the loft of Joseph Iverson, at 5.35 p. m., distance 517½ Miles, making an average speed of 1222 yards per minute, breaking the best previous record of 1162 yards per minute, made by a bird owned by Samuel Taylor, of Baltimore, Md.—*Times-Democrat.*

Discretion.

Customer (in "25 cents a meal" restaurant, out West)—"Gimme a glass o' milk."

Waiter (cautiously)—"Got yer gun wid ye?"

Customer (disgustedly)—"Naw! D'ye expect me ter go out an' shoot a cow for ye?"

Waiter—"You've got coffee, an' we don't give milk an' coffee too."

Hemorrhagico-icteroidal typhus is raging in Brazil.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The graphite brush is now being quite generally used for street car work.

The war footing of the French army exceeds that of Germany by 190,000.

An electrical exhibition on a grand scale is proposed to be held next year in Edinburgh.

A combination of lime water and linseed oil is the best application for powder burns.

Electric lighting in Norway is being rapidly extended to the steamers owned in that country.

The Chinese buy $75 worth out of $100 they import from England, and only $8 worth from the United States.

The French painter Millet received for "The Angelus" only 2000 francs, or $500, though it recently sold for $110,600.

There is a large volume of money seeking employment in all new enterprises, and promoters have been encouraged by investors to push out in a good many new directions.

Skipping the rope has become a recognized form of athletic training, severely testing the condition of heart, lungs and muscles of the legs.

An Englishman is credited with the discovery of a method of producing perfectly pure air from the combustion of coal. The process is very simple.

The largest railway station in the world is the terminus station of the Peninsular railway at Bombay, India, at which an army of workmen were at work ten years at miserable wages. It cost $19,000,000.

The total production of distilled spirits in the United States from July 1, 1888, to January 31, 1889, was 42,739,336 taxable gallons, being the largest production for a similar period in any year since 1883.

The hugh cantilever bridge over the Frith of Forth, Scotland, has been completed all but the bridging of the 350 feet gap between the sections. The connecting girder will be fifty feet in depth, and will weigh 800 tons.

It has generally been supposed that tattoo marks are indelible. A writer in the *Revue Scientifique* has, however, just given a recipe for the removal of these unsightly adornments. Tannin and nitrate of silver are the principal agents in destroying them.

At the Greenwich Observatory in England 1,068 hours of sunshine were recorded in 1888, about 250 less than the average of the preceding eleven years, and 333 below that of 1887. The aggregate number of hours the sun was above the horizon was 4.465.

In the King's Arms Hotel, Kenilworth, all the furniture in the room occupied by Sir Walter Scott when he wrote "Kenilworth" remains intact to this day and is the everlasting delight of tourists and travelers to inspect. The hotel is a quaint little affair with an equally quaint little hostess.

To expel mosquitoes, take of gum camphor a piece about one third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room, expel the mosquitoes, and they will not return, even though the windows be left open all night.

The Most Valuable American Coin.

"There is something curious about the American silver dollar and half-dollar of 1804," said a numismatist. "There were about 20,000 of the dollars coined but not one of them ever got into circulation. Two of them are in a well-known coin collection today, however, and they are the most valuable of all American coins. Why the dollar of 1804 was never seen in circulation after leaving the mint is one of the unsolved Government mysteries. It is asserted as good authority that the two 1804 dollars now in existence, while having been made from the original die, were in reality not coined for many years after that year, when they were surreptitiously struck, and, it is supposed, issued to a person in high authority, from whom they subsequently passed into the collection referred to. The half-dollar of 1804 is surrounded by a mystery equally profound. There were 150,000 of these coined, but not one was ever known to be in circulation. On the other hand, but 7,000 quarter dollars were coined in that year and specimens of these are in every collection and numismatic shop."

HIDE, BONES AND ALL

Nothing is Wasted by Western Cattle Slaughterers.

Everything Coming from an Animal is Turned to Some Use.

"Nothing of an animal is wasted by us," said a member of the great Chicago beef combination to a reporter who asked him about the business. "That is why we can undersell Eastern dealers," he added.

One of the large firms of this beef combination last year manufactured from the by-products of the cattle which they slaughtered and wholesaled all over the country east of Chicago, and penetrating into the South, the following: Glues of all kinds, 6,000,000 pounds; oils and grease, 4,000,000 pounds; bone-meal and other fertilizers, 7000 tons. In fact, the bones, horns, hoofs, tails and blood are used and sold either manufactured into something or in its original state. The fertilizer industry is of very large proportions, and more is manufactured near the beef centers than elsewhere.

This is not only true of fertilizer, but of oleomargarine, glues, neat's-foot oil, etc. Eastern places manufacture very little in comparison, and are doing less every year. Before the beef business was of such proportions in Chicago and Kansas City the above industries were quite extensive in the East. Today the amount of butchering done hereabouts is so small that all the interests connected therewith are proportionately light.

The large consumption of bones for making fertilizers causes the gathering of cattle and horse bones in about every district where fertilizer manufactories are situated. The opportunities in the West for collecting are the greatest, and the Western market generally rules the Eastern price, owing both to the cheapness of bones and fertilizer.

The local glue manufacturers buy bones from the local butchers, and, by boiling them, make a cheap glue. At intervals a cargo or part of a cargo of bones comes from South America, where they are gathered from the prairie and sold almost wholly to the manufacturers of fertilizers. Horns are manufactured into glues, fertilizers, and into collar buttons and knife handles and other purposes.

After the horns have been pithed they are sold to the manufacturers of bone and horn articles, as they are so much better for their use. The foreign stock brings more than the domestic, as it is better for the manufacture of bone articles.

Years ago, before the beef butchering business was centered in the West, a large number of cattle hoofs were gathered in the East and manufactured into neat's-foot oil and also fertilizer. Neat's foot oil in those days was taken from the foot of the cattle and sold principally to the leather, boot and shoe men, as it is one of the best oils used for softening leather. It is quite an expensive oil.

The manufacture of neat's-foot oil is confined mostly to the beef centres of the country. Numerous oils are now marked "neat's-foot" which are made from pig's feet and horse oil, both of which are much cheaper and inferior. By extracting the saccharine matter from horse oil, extensively manufactured in Boston, a clear oil is obtained which is sold for neat's-foot oil. Quite a number of horse hoofs are gathered and put into retorts, which causes flumes to be thrown off and which are condensed into ammonia gas. This gas is one of the principal constituents of fertilizers, and by uniting with some absorbent and phosphates a good fertilizer is made.

Cattle tails are bought up to quite an extent by glue manufacturers who want them for the gelatinous matter contained therein. The hair is sold for stuffing purposes and the remainder is generally thrown away as refuse matter which is sometimes taken up by farmers as a manure. The tails are generally sold by the piece. Tails are bought from country tanners and city brokers. In many cases when hides are bought of a city broker the hides are all weighed together, and when the team is loaded the tails are all on the outside, but in many cases the receiver of the hides does not receive any tails, as they are cut off and sold to some one else for other purposes.

Michigan is to have a permanent location for the State fair.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WHAT THEY CAUGHT.

Four deluded youngsters
On a summer day,
Just to go a-fishing
Slyly ran away.
Willows, worms and tackle
To their work they brought,
And, if you'll believe me,
This is what they caught.

Tommy caught a wetting,
He was over-bold;
Jimmy caught a scolding;
Johnny caught a cold;
Harry caught a whipping,
Much against his wish,
But, with all their trouble,
No one caught a fish!

—*Youth's Companion.*

A BIRD EXECUTION.

A singular circumstance is reported as occurring recently near the residence of J. H. Keyes, Chestnut street. Mrs. Keyes noticed quite a commotion among the sparrows in the rear of the house, and after it had continued for some time she went to the window, where she saw a large flock fly away from a tree, to a limb of which, suspended by a cord tightly fastened around its neck, was a sparrow, stone dead. From the manner in which the cord was fastened it was believed that the dead bird had committed some capital offence and was duly executed therefor by its mates. Instances of a similar nature have heretofore been reported.

PUSSY IN THE WITNESS BOX.

A valuable Newfoundland dog named Major, having strayed from his owner's house, was claimed in all good faith by another gentleman who recognized the dog as his lost Newfound and. Argument and persuasion failing, suit was brought to recover Major, and the case was regularly brought into court and came to trial about Christmas time before a judge and a jury.

Witnesses testified that it was Major, and that it was not Major—the animal meanwhile going freely to either of his claimants, seeming quite indifferent as to who might finally secure him. A week was taken up with conflicting testimony, and neither judge nor jury were the wiser or better prepared to render a decision.

At this point a woman living in the same house with Major's owner declared that her cat could settle the question, since the cat and Major were on terms of great friendship, eating and playing together, and sleeping on the same rug, while the cat was the sworn foe of all other canines, and had worsted many in fair fight.

Here was a solution by which all parties to the controversy were willing to abide, and a formal writ was accordingly issued in the name of the people of the State, commanding "all and singular, the owner or owners of a certain Maltese cat to produce the living body of the said animal before the Hon. So-and-so, a justice duly and legally commissioned by the people of the commonwealth aforesaid," at a given time and place duly specified in the writ, and "thereof to fail not at their own proper peril."

At the time appointed the momentous cat was duly produced before the honorable court. The record does not say whether Puss was duly sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," nor whether his owner was required to act as proxy for him in this respect.

However this may have been, he proceeded to vindicate his mistress' assertions, first with regard to his fighting qualities, for on the introduction of some strange animals of the canine species, brought by the direction of the dignified court, he dilated his tail to majestic proportions, arched his back in monumental style, and gave battle, to the satisfaction of the spectators, if not to that of his adversaries, clearing the room in fine style and in an exceedingly brief space of time. Next, Major was brought in, whereupon Pussy's warlike mood and demeanor were speedily changed to demonstrations of acquaintance and good-fellowship, the animals recognizing each other to the satisfaction of all concerned, and immediately terminating by this conclusive evidence a suit which, except for the shrewd thought of a woman, might have dragged on interminably and led to rancor and strife.

Room at the Top.

Dr. Primrose—There is always room at the top, my young friend.

Little Johnnie—Yes, sir. In your case there is room for hair.—*Life.*

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Outwitted by the World." (Preached at Livingston, Montana.)

TEXT: *"The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."*—St. Luke xvi., 8.

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldlings are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert, earnest, concentrated and skillful in monetary matters, who, in the affairs of the soul, are laggards, inane, inert.

The great want of this world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one-half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs were employed in disseminating the truths of Christ, and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last juggernaut would fall, the last throne of oppression upset, the last iniquity tumble, and the anthem that was chanted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all nations and kindred and people: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

Some years ago, on a train going toward the southwest, as the porter of the sleeping car was making up the berths at the evening tide, I saw a man kneel down to pray. Worldly people in the car looked on, as much as to say: "What does this mean?" I suppose the most of the people in the car thought that man was either insane or that he was a fanatic; but he disturbed no one when he knelt, and he disturbed no one when he arose. In after conversation with him I found out that he was a member of a church in my own city, that he was a seafearing man, and that he was on his way to New Orleans to take command of a vessel. I thought then, as I think now, that ten such men—men with such courage for God as that man had—would bring the whole city to Christ; a thousand such men would bring this whole land to God; ten thousand such men, in a short time, would bring the whole earth into the kingdom of Jesus. That he was successful in worldly affairs, I found out. That he was skillful in spiritual affairs, you are well persuaded. If men had the courage, the pluck, the alertness, the acumen, the industry, the common sense in matters of the soul that they have in earthly matters, this would be a very different kind of world to live in.

In the first place we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. The idea of the adaptiveness is always paramount in any other kind of structure. If bankers meet together and they resolve upon putting up a bank, the bank is especially adapted to banking purposes; if a manufacturing company put up a building, it is to be adapted to manufacturing purposes; but adaptiveness is not always the question in the rearing of churches. In many of our churches we want more light, more room, more ventilation, more comfort. Vast sums of money are expended on ecclesiastical structures, and men sit down in them, and you ask a man how he likes the church; he says: "I like it very well, but I can't hear." As though a shawl factory were good for everything but making shawls. The voice of the preacher dashes against the pillars. Men sit down under the shadows of the Gothic arches and shiver, and feel they must be getting religion, or something else, they feel so uncomfortable.

O my friends, we want more common sense, in the rearing of churches. There is no excuse for lack of light when the heavens are full of it, no excuse for lack of fresh air when the world swims in it. It ought to be an expression not only of our spiritual happiness, but of our physical comfort, when we say: "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord God of Hosts! A day in Thy courts is better than a thousand."

Again I remark: We want more common sense in the obtaining of religious hope. All men understand that in order to succeed in worldly directions they must concentrate. They think on that one subject until their mind takes fire with the velocity of their own thoughts. All their acumen, all their strategy, all their wisdom, all their common sense, they put in that one direction and they succeed. But how seldom it is true in the matter of seeking after God. While no man expects to accomplish anything for this world without concentration and enthusiasm, how many there are expecting after awhile to get into the kingdom of God without the use of any such means. A miller in California, many years ago, held up a sparkle of gold until it bewitched nations. Tens of thousands of people left their homes. They took their blankets and their pickaxes and their pistols and went to the wilds of California. Cities sprang up suddenly on the Pacific coast. Merchants put aside their elegant apparel and put on the miner's garb. All the land was full of the talk about gold. Gold in the eyes, gold in the ears, gold in the wake of ships, gold in the streets—gold, gold, gold. Word comes to us that the mountain of God's love is full of bright treasure; that men have been digging there, and have brought up gold, and amethyst, and carbuncle, and jasper, and sardonyx, and chrysoprasus, and all the precious stones out of which the walls of heaven were builded. Word comes of a man who, digging in that mine for one hour, has brought up treasures worth more than all the stars that keep vigil over our sick and dying world. Is it a bogus company that is formed? Is it undeveloped territory? Oh no, the story is true. There are thousands of people in this audience who would be willing to rise and testify that they have discovered that gold, and have it in their possession. Notwithstanding all this, what is the circumstance? One would suppose that the announcement would send people in great excitement up and down our streets. That at midnight men would knock at your door, asking how they may get those treasures. Instead of that, many of us put our hands behind our back and walk up and down in front of the mine of eternal riches, and say: "Well, if I am to be saved, I will be saved; and if I am to be damed, I will be damned, and there is nothing to do about it." Why, my brother, do you not do that way in business matters? Why do you not to-morrow go to your store and sit down and fold your arms and say: "If these goods are to be sold, they will be sold, and if they are not to be sold, they will not be sold; there is nothing for me to do about it." No, you dispatch your agents, you print your advertisements, you adorn your show windows, you push those goods, you use the instrumentality. Oh that men were as wise in the matter of the soul as they are wise in the matter of dollars and cents! This doctrine of God's sovereignty, how it is misquoted and spoken of as though it were an iron chain which bound us hand and foot for time and for eternity, when, so far from that, in every fiber of your body, in every faculty of your mind, in every passion of your soul, you are a free man and it is no more a matter of free choice whether you will to-morrow go abroad or stay at home, than it is this moment a matter of free choice whether you will accept Christ or reject Him. In all the army of banners there is not one conscript. Men are not to be dragooned into heaven. Among all the tens of thousands of the Lord's soldiery there is not one man but will tell you: "I chose Christ. I wanted Him; I desired to be in His service; I am not a conscript—I am a volunteer." Oh, that men had the same common sense in the matters of religion that they have in the matters of the world—the same concentration, the same push, the same enthusiasm! In the one case a secular enthusiasm; in the other, a consecrated enthusiasm.

Again I remark: We want more common sense in the building up and enlarging of our Christian character. There are men here who have for forty years been running the Christian race, and they have not run a quarter of a mile!

No business man would be willing to have his investments unaccumulative. If you invest a dollar you expect that dollar to come home bringing another dollar on its back. What would you think of a man who should invest ten thousand dollars in a monetary institution, then go off for five years, make no inquiry in regard to the investment, then come back, step up to the cashier of the institution and say: "Have you kept those ten thousand dollars safely that I lodged with you?" but asking no question about interest or about dividend. Why, you say, "That is not common sense," Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far more important investment than ten thousand dollars. We invest our soul. Is it accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect them, we do not ask about them, we do not want them. Oh that in this matter of accumulation we are as wise in the matters of the soul as we are in the matters of the world!

How little common sense in the reading of the Scriptures! We get any other book and we open it and we say: "Now, what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book on astronomy; it will teach me astronomy. It is a book on political economy; it will teach me political economy." Taking up the Bible, do we ask ourselves what it means to teach? It means to do just one thing; get the world converted and get us all to heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that, we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like this about the Bible, and we do not like that, and we do not like the other thing. What would you think of a man lost on the mountains? Night has come down; he cannot find his way home and he sees a light in a mountain cabin; he goes to it, he knocks at the door; the mountaineer comes out and finds the traveler and says: "Well, here I have a lantern; you can take it and it will guide you on the way home;" and suppose that man should say: "I don't like that lantern, I don't like the handle of it, there are ten or fifteen things about it I don't like; if you can't give me a better lantern than that I won't have any."

Now, God says this Bible is to be a lamp to our feet and a lantern to our path, to guide us through the midnight of this world to the gates of the celestial city. We take hold of it in sharp criticism, and deprecate this, and deprecate that. Oh, how much wiser we would be if by its holy light we found our way to our everlasting home!

Then we do not read the Bible as we read other books. We read it perhaps four or five minutes just before we retire at night. We are weary and sleepy, so somnolent we hardly know which end of the book is up. We drop our eye, perhaps on the story of Sampson and the foxes, or upon some genealogical table important in its place, but stirring no more religious emotion than the announcement that somebody begat somebody else, and he begat somebody else, instead of opening the book and saying: "Now I must read for my immortal life. My eternal destiny is involved in this book."

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say: "Oh, Lord, give me this," and "Oh Lord, give me that," and "Oh, Lord, give me something else," and we do not expect to get it, or getting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for its coming.

As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say: "Send me by such express, or by such a steamer, or by such a rail train." The day arrives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately telegraph: "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received them. Send them right away. We want them now, or we don't want them at all." And you keep writing and you keep telegraphing, and you keep sending your wagon to the depot, or to the express office, or to the wharf, until you get the goods.

In matters of religion we are not so wise as that. We ask certain things to be sent from heaven. We do not know whether they come or not. We have not any special anxiety as to whether they come or not. We may get them and may not get them. Instead of at 7 o'clock in the morning saying: "Have I got that blessing?" at 12 o'clock noonday, asking: "Have I got that blessing?" at 7 o'clock in the evening saying: "Have I received that blessing?" and not getting it, pleading, pleading—begging, begging—asking, asking until you get. Now, my brethren, is not that common sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by His eternal throne that He will do that which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark again: We want more common sense in doing good. How many people there are who want to do good and yet are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same stratagem, the same common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as they succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arfogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant. Or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men away from the kingdom of Jesus Christ instead of bringing them in. When I was a lad I was one day in a village store, and there was a large group of young men there full of rollicking and fun, and a Christian man came in, and without any introduction of the subject, and while there were in great hilarity, said to one of them: "George, what is the first step of wisdom?" George looked up and said: "Every man to mind his own business." Well, it was a very rough answer, but it was provoked. Religion had been hurled in there as though it were a bomb-shell. We must be adroit in the presentation of religion to the world.

Do you suppose that Mary in her conversation with Christ lost her simplicity? or that Paul, thundering from Mars Hill, took the pulpit tone? Why is it people cannot talk as naturally in prayer meeting and on religious subjects as they do in worldly circles? For no one ever succeeds in any kind of Christian work unless he works naturally. We want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a poem from the grass of the field. We all want to imitate Him who talked with farmers about the man who went forth to sow, and talked with the fishermen about the drawn net that brought in fish of all sorts, and talked with the vine dresser about the idler in the vineyard, and talked with those newly affianced about the marriage supper, and talked with the man cramped in money matters about the two debtors, and talked with the woman about the yeast that leavened the whole lump, and talked with the shepherd about the lost sheep. Oh, we might gather even the stars of the sky and twist them like forget-me-nots in the garland of Jesus. We must bring everything to Him—the wealth of language, the tenderness of sentiment, the delicacy of morning dew, the saffron of floating cloud, the tangled surf of the tossing sea, the bursting thunder guns of the storm's bombardment. Yes, every star must point down to Him, every heliotrope must breathe His praise, every drop in the summer shower must flash His glory, all the tree branches of the forest must thrum their music in the grand march which shall celebrate a world redeemed.

Now, all this being so, what is the common sense thing for you and for me to do? What we do I think will depend upon three great facts. The first fact that sin has ruined us. It has blasted body, mind and soul. We want no Bible to prove that we are sinners. Any man who is not willing to acknowledge himself an imperfect and a sinful being is simply a fool and not to be argued with. We all feel that sin has disorganized our entire nature. That is one fact. Another fact is that Christ came to reconstruct, to restore, to revise, to correct, to redeem. That is a second fact. The third fact is that the only time we are sure Christ will pardon us is the present. Now, what is the common sense thing for us to do in view of these three facts? You will all agree with me to quit sin, take Christ and take Him now. Suppose some business man in whose skill you had perfect confidence should tell you that to-morrow (Monday) morning between 11 and 12 o'clock you could by a certain financial transaction make five thousand dollars, but that on Tuesday perhaps you might make it, but there would not be any positiveness about it, and on Wednesday there would not be so much, and Thursday less, Friday less, and so on, less and less—when would you attend to the matter? Why, your common sense would dictate: "Immediately; I will attend to that matter between 11 and 12 o'clock to-morrow (Monday) morning, for then I can surely accomplish it, but on Tuesday I may not, and on Wednesday there is less prospect. I will attend to it to-morrow." Now let us bring our common sense in this matter of religion. Here are the hopes of the Gospel. We may get them now. To-morrow me may get them and we may not. Next day we may and we may not. The prospect less and less and less.

The only sure time now—now. I would not talk to you in this way if I did not know that Christ was able to save all the people, and save thousands as easily as save one. I would not go into a hospital and tear off the bandages from the wounds if I had no balm to apply. I would not have the face to tell a man he is a sinner unless I had at the same time the authority of saying he may be saved. Suppose in Venice there is a Raphael, a faded picture, great in its time, bearing some marks of its greatness. History describes that picture. It is nearly faded away. You say: "Oh, what a pity that so wonderful a picture by Raphael should be nearly defaced!" After awhile a man comes up, very unskillful in art, and he proposes to retouch it. You say: "Stand off! I would rather have it just as it is; you will only make it worse." After a while there comes an artist who was the equal of Raphael. He says: "I will retouch that picture and bring out all its original power." You have full confidence in his ability. He touches it here and there. Feature after feature comes forth, and when he is done with the picture it is complete in all its original power. Now God impressed His image on our race, but that image has been defaced for hundreds and for thousands of years, getting fainter and fainter. Here comes up a divine Raphael. He says: "I can restore that picture." He has all power in heaven and on earth. He is the equal of the One who made the picture, the image of the One who drew the image of God in our soul. He touches this sin and it is gone, that transgression and it disappears, and all the defacement vanishes, and "where sin abounded grace doth much more abound." Will you have the defacement or will you have the restoration? I am well persuaded that if I could by a touch of heavenly pathos in two minutes put before you what has been done to save your soul, there would be an emotional tide overwhelming. "Mamma," said a little child to her mother when she was being put to bed at night, "mamma, what makes your hand so scarred and twisted and unlike other people's hands?" "Well," said the mother, "my child, when you were younger than you are now, years ago, one night after I had put you to bed I heard a cry, a shriek upstairs. I came up and found the bed was on fire, and you were on fire, and I took hold of you and I tore off the burning garments and while I was tearing them off and trying to get you away I burned my hand, and it has been burned and scarred ever since, and hardly looks any more like a hand; but I got that, my child, in trying to save you." O man! O woman! I wish to-day I could show you the burned hand of Christ—burned in plucking you out of the fire, burned in snatching you away from the flame. Aye, also the burned foot, and the burned brow, and the burned heart—burned for you. By His stripes ye are healed.

A YOUNG Hollander, who has been working "in disguise" as an ordinary laborer in several of the large furniture factories of the West, turns out to be the son of a wealthy cotton goods manufacturer at Henejtoff. He came to this country to learn the wood manufacturing business, and will return to his native country, where he will establish a sash, door and blind factory, equipped with the latest American machinery. This is an improvement on the general run of foreigners who come to this country "in disguise" as fortune hunters and disturbers of peace-loving minds.

THE shade trees about our dwellings have done much to make our wives and daughters pale, feeble, and neuralgic. Trees ought never to stand near enough to our dwellings to cast a shade upon them; and if the blinds were removed, and nothing but a curtain within left to lessen on the hottest days the intensity of the heat, it would add greatly to the tone of our nerves and our general vigor. The piazzas which project over the lower story always makes that less healthy than the upper story, especially for sleeping purposes.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 11.

Lesson Text: "Samuel's Farewell Address," I Sam. xii., 1-15—Golden Text: I Sam. xii., 24 — Commentary.

After the servant passed on leaving Saul and Samuel alone, Samuel took a vial of oil and annointed Saul captain over the Lord's inheritance, at the same time telling him of several events which would happen to him as he returned home; all of which signs came to him that day. Soon after that Saul was publicly elected and ordained as king, the Lord ordering the lot. In the instruction of Samuel to Saul that memorable day there is one sentence which I believe it is the privilege of every true follower of Jesus to appropriate and enjoy, and yet I find but few have noticed it; it is in chapter x., 7: "Do as occasion serve thee, for God is with thee." It is a helpful precept, and I find great comfort in it. May every reader appropriate it.

1. "And Samuel said unto all Israel." The place of to-day's lesson is Gilgal, the first camping ground of Israel in the promised land, after they crossed the Jordan, where the twelve stones from Jordan were set up, the people circumcised and the reproach of Egypt rolled away, the passover kept, and Joshua's headquarters from which he set out and to which he returned as he subdued the land; where, also, they had just now been offering sacrifice and renewing the kingdom. (Chap. xi., 14, 15.)

2. "And now, behold, the king walketh before you." When Samuel says in the first verse that he had hearkened unto their voice and made them a king he was speaking as God's representative, for in verse 13 he says: "The Lord hath set a king over you;" and whatever Samuel did he did as God's servant and as in His sight; if the new king would do likewise all might yet be well.

"I have walked before you from my childhood until this day." There are two sides to your life and mine as well as to that of Samuel, that which is seen of men and that which is seen only by God. The outward words and acts and the motives back of all; happy the man whose first thought always is, "What does God think of this?" and governs himself accordingly.

3. "Witness against me before the Lord." With all his life from his youth up lived before the people, he now asks them to testify if they have ever known him to defraud, or oppress or take a bribe; he places himself before the Lord and asks their closest scrutiny, ready to make anything right which they may say has been wrong.

4. "Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken aught of any man's hand." Surely here is a righteous man, one against whom, like Daniel, they could find none occasion nor fault; for as much as he was faithful, neither was there any error of fault found in him (Dan. vi., 4); and this life he began to live as a child, and any boy or girl may begin to-day to live the same righteous life and live it all their days on the earth, for the same Holy Spirit who lived this life in Samuel and Daniel, and in many others, is ready to live it again in any one who is willing to let Him.

5. "The Lord is witness against you." Their testimony to Samuel's faithfulness was their own condemnation; his faithfulness testified against their unfaithfulness; their acknowledgment of his righteousness was their own evidence against their unrighteousness; to believe God is to condemn self, and to reject the counsel of God against self, as did the lawyers in the time of Christ (Luke vii., 30), is to condemn God and confess ourselves His enemies.

6. "It is the Lord that advanced (appointed, R. V.) Moses and Aaron, and that brought your fathers out of the land of Egypt." Samuel would not keep them face to face with God and remind them of His love to them and His gracious dealings with them, as when Paul tells us in Acts xvii., 24-28, that it is God who giveth to all life and breath, and all things, and that in Him we live and move and have our being; or as when Daniel said to Belshazzar: "The God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified." (Dan. v., 23.)

7. "Now, therefore, stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord of all the righteous acts of the Lord." Or as in verse 24, consider how great things He hath done for you, and therefore fear the Lord, and serve Him in truth with all your heart.

8. "Your fathers cried unto the Lord, then the Lord sent Moses and Aaron." Samuel reminds them first how God heard the cry from the iron furnace of Egypt and delivered them and brought them into the land of Canaan. This great deliverance from cruel bondage and gift of a land flowing with milk and honey ought to have been enough to bind them forever to such a deliverer in the most loving and grateful service, but alas for human ingratitude; and are not Christians to-day just as bad, when so many who profess to have received the forgiveness of sins and deliverance from the bondage of Satan seem so ungrateful that, instead of serving the Lord constantly and wholly, they do not even seem to acknowledge Him as their Lord, or think their deliverance worth mentioning.

9-11. "They forgat the Lord their God; * * * they cried unto the Lord; * * * the Lord sent and delivered." This covers the history of the nation for about 450 years, or from the first of the judges until Samuel (Acts xiii., 20), when, notwithstanding their oft repeated transgressions, forsakings and idolatry, as soon as they truly repented and cried unto the Lord, He sent them judges who delivered them and caused them to dwell in safety. How sad that they should forsake, forget and grieve such a gracious God, but how wonderful that He should again and again forgive them and shower His mercies upon them.

12, 13. "Now, therefore, behold the king whom ye have chosen, whom ye have desired." God had given them the desire of their hearts and they now had a king like other nations, but it was on their part a departure from a sole reliance upon God, and a putting of a man in His place. The same sin is manifest now when the people of God in any way lean on an arm of flesh rather than on the almighty arm of the unseen but ever present Lord Jesus Christ.

14, 15. "Continue following the Lord your God." Although they have sinned, and God has given them their desire, yet here is a way of blessing still left to them. If they and their king will fear the Lord as Samuel did, and serve Him and obey His voice, and not rebel against Him, then the hand of the Lord will still be upon them for good; but if not, His hand will be against them as in the days of the judges.—*Lesson Helper.*

MR. M. BRACE, of Roseville, Pa., is slowly recovering from innumerable bee stings received while he was trying to rescue his hives from the water during the recent floods. He will hesitate long before he embraces another bee-hive.

THE French war office has adopted the use of bicycles. Four velocipedists are to be attached to each regiment of infantry.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DUNLAP is said to be for sale by Pittsburg.

BASEBALL has become a fixture in Australia.

KELLY, of Boston, leads the League in sacrifice hitting.

DURYEA, of Cincinnati, still leads the Association pitchers.

THE Boston club has already cleared expenses on the season.

HARTFORD, Conn., is trying to support an amateur baseball league.

EVERY Pittsburg player caught drinking will have to pay a fine of $50.

COLUMBUS has released Catcher Peoples and signed Rudolph Kemmler.

THE Boston club has purchased the release of Shortstop Smith, of Pittsburg.

GUMBERT, of the Chicago team, is the champion home-runner of the season.

KEEFE, of New York, leads the League pitchers still, on the number of strike outs.

IN the Hawaiian Islands they are so far advanced as to use the double umpire system.

BOSTON paid St. Paul $2500 for Pitcher Sowders's release and received $1000 from Pittsburg.

THREE triple plays have been recorded in the official statistics—one each by Cleveland, Washington and Chicago.

IT is a remarkable fact that Boston has never been quite right at short field since George Wright left the club.

BOSTON recently led the League in the total of bases, average 378, with New York only a marginal point behind.

THE sum of $7500 and Shortstop Quinn, was the offer made by the Bostons for Glasscock, of the Indianapolis club.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, has a passion for baseball, and once played second base on the Nationals, of Washington.

JOHN IRWIN, brother of Arthur Irwin, Captain and shortstop of the Washingtons, has replaced Sweeny at third base in that team.

CHICAGO up to late date had made the greatest number of double plays, sixty-nine; Boston sixty-four, and Indianapolis third, with sixty-one.

THE breaking of the Southern League threw a host of players on the market and most of them have been signed by the International and Western clubs.

RAMSEY, the new St. Louis pitcher, is only twenty-four years old. He has a record of fifty strikeouts in three consecutive games, and of seventeen in a single game.

PITCHER WHITNEY'S contract with Buffalo is rather a peculiar one. He cannot be reserved at the end of the season and must not be pitched more than twice a week.

BURDOCK, the ex-Bostonian, never did better work in his life, both in batting and fielding than he is now doing for New Haven, and he is also handling the team skilfully.

O'BRIEN, the Cleveland twirler, whose mystifying curves have been a source of worriment to the heavy batsmen of the League, is a protege of Tim Keefe, of the New Yorks.

GENERAL ARTHUR DIXWELL, of Boston, is perhaps the most remarkable baseball enthusiast in the country. He has retired with a fortune from active business and spends every afternoon at a ball game.

No young player in either the League or Association has made the "first year" record that Holliday has this season. The Cincinnati Club made no mistake when it invested big money in this young player.

THE New Yorks have signed Pitcher O'Day, late of the Washingtons, and Lyons, who played in the outfield with the disbanded Jersey City club. Fielders Tiernan and Slattery, of the New Yorks, are on the sick list.

SECRETARY RUSK and United States Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, were present at a recent game between the New Yorks and the Washingtons in the National Capital. The head of the Agricultural Department frequently attends games.

As a sample of the expenses of a ball team it may be stated that Cleveland's 1883 team, in which were McCormick, Dunlap, Glasscock, Bushong, Daily and other stars, cost for salaries less than $16,000, and the present team, in which there are no stars, costs $31,000.

PROFESSOR J. H. PARSONS, who has just been chosen principal of the high school of Augusta, Me., and who was formerly principal of the Pittsfield Academy, was the crack pitcher at Bates College in 1878, '79 and '80, in which years Bates won the college championship.

IN fielding Comiskey leads the Association first basemen, McPhee the second baseman. Kappel's average is the best at third base. Holland leads at short. Hornung in left field is above all competitors. Corkhill easily leads among the centre fielders, and Dowie, of Baltimore, the right fielders.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	50	27	.649
New York	46	29	.613
Philadelphia	43	36	.544
Cleveland	44	37	.543
Chicago	42	40	.512
Indianapolis	33	49	.402
Pittsburg	32	49	.395
Washington	25	48	.342

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
St. Louis	58	30	.659
Brooklyn	55	29	.655
Baltimore	49	35	.583
Athletic	45	34	.570
Cincinnati	46	40	.535
Kansas City	34	50	.405
Columbus	33	55	.375
Louisville	20	67	.230

BOULANGER'S FALL.

France's Whilom Idol Meets a Crushing Defeat at the Polls.

Returns from the elections in France for Councils-General had been received from 1195 cantons on the day after the election. The Republicans have been successful in 746, the Conservatives in 419 and the Boulangists in 12. There will have to be second ballots in 149 cantons.

The defeat of Boulanger was more crushing and complete than even the most sanguine followers of the Government had anticipated. The most rabid adherents of the General admit that he has ceased to be a power in French politics. They are endeavoring to discover the cause for the revulsion of public feeling. It is agreed on all sides that had Boulanger stood his ground and submitted to trial the result would have been far different. There is no doubt that the flight of Boulanger was looked upon by the masses as little short of cowardice, especially so in the case of one whose whole political capital consisted of his supposed bravery and disregard for personal danger.

THE total cantonal vote in France for the Councils General is as follows: General Boulanger, 158,000; republican candidates, 1,500,000; reactionist candidates, 600,000.

Latta Grove.

Rain! rain! rain! Will it never quit? When you get up in the morning, someone is sure to ask, "Is it going to rain to-day?"—In the evening, "Did you get a wetting?"

Preaching in the U. B. church next Sunday morning at 10.30 o'clock, by Rev. H. Brown.

Allison Dell, who has been an invalid since last May, is much worse at present. Hope he may soon be himself again.

Miles Quarry, one of our successful farmers and stock raisers, is busily engaged, hauling bark to the Mapleton tannery.

Oliver McClain and wife, of Beavertown, and Henry Stever and wife visited the family of G. L. Smith last Sunday.

If it is wrong to manufacture liquor, it is wrong to use it; if it's wrong to sell it, it is wrong to buy it. The saloonkeeper and the customer stand on the same footing and they should be treated alike.

Cassville.

We are sorry to note the sickness of Miss Ella Brown. We believe she is better at this writing.

Had Mr. J. B. F. Green been nominated and elected, he would have made an excellent director of the poor.

Mr. Bruce Hissong not only looks well in the M. E. choir, but he is an excellent bass singer.

Mr. Lou Beers, Mary Clarkson, Bettie Schofield, Blanche Evans, Emma Evans, and Dolly Elway, representing about as many different sections of the state, have been given the freedom of this city. These we call visitors; though there are quite a number of others who have returned lately. But they properly belong to the town, or a part of the town belongs to them. At least they make themselves at home.

The Mrs. Memingers left for their home in Tyrone this morning. The hack broke down and Mr. Hight was forced to return, in wreathes of smiles (?), for another conveyance.

The dressmaking partnership of Misses Heaton and Cohill, which for some time has been conducted in Altoona is now disolved and they have returned here.

Everybody has lauded the suggestions previously made about campmeeting. The attendance is expected to be unusally large and the managers should let no stone unturned to make their naturally beautiful grounds attractive. We hope to be able to speak in the highest praise of the mangement when it is over. This can be done by attractive grounds, good order, and first class preaching. The lack of any of these would be unsatisfactory to all in attendance.

Rev. Snyder preached a very excellent sermon to a large congregation on Sunday night.

Hon. Judge Clarkson laid to rest last Thursday, Mrs. Ettie Plummer, of Newburg. It seems but yesterday that Mrs. Plummer was an attractive and affable school girl, and wide and favorably was she known. In her was embodied a grand and lofty womanhood; and sad and dark is the home where that light went out. Mrs. Plummer was 26 years of age.

I would advise everybody to subscribe for the ITEM immediately, if they desire the news from Cassville. I expect to give the pen into the hands of a younger, abler, and more entertaining correspondent, and the news promises to be better—as it requires more intellect than muscle to write properly. The editors and people will appreciate the change.

—Every one who has anything to do with a cow should learn thoroughly this fact: that every annoyance and thing that excites or frets her, takes a proportion from both the amount and richness of her yield, and if just so much from the owner's pocket. A man who will permit it to be done, much less himself, dog the cows home from the pasture or kick and club them about the barn or yards, is not a fit person to own or have charge of cows. It is not only cruel to the defenseless cow, but is ruinous to his own finances, a reason that ought to appeal strongly enough to his avarice to compel proper treatment of his property, if humanity will not.

COMMUNICATED.

TONICA, Illinois, Aug. 2, 1889.

Messrs. Swope & Thompson, Sirs:—I arrived here "right side up, with care." Had a splendid trip, of course; noticed the ruins of Johnstown, and also passed over the Pennsylvania and Ohio state line. The P. F. W. & C. company have had a post planted where this line ought to be (I guess the line is rubbed out). I met Rev. J. K. Sheffer, a Methodist minister of Dubuque, Iowa, and had his company as far as Chicago. I arrived at Wedron, Ill., yesterday noon, and spent one day with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robley. Harry has the boss job and he enjoys it. Mrs. R. is looking very well. They board with a very nice family, and are enjoying life first-class. It did me good to see them.

There was a large picnic near Wedron last Sunday. About 1,200 people attended it.

One strange feature in Illinois is the absence of churches. They are few and far between. Here, at Tonica, there are three churches. To-night, there was service in two of them. When they ring the bells, they take turn about. First, one will tap the bell four times, then, the other, four times, and so on until they want to stop; then, they tap one tap turn-about for a while, then quit.

I will quote you a few prices as received here, to compare with prices in Mapleton: Corn (shelled) is 18 cts. ℔ bu. Oats, 15 cts. Live hogs, 2½ cts. ℔ lb. Dressed pork, 4 cts. ℔ lb. Dressed beef, 10 cts. Wheat is not quoted as very little is grown. More anon.

W. B. STONE.

—A well dressed stranger is now traveling over the country selling pipes. He offers to sell his fifteen dollar pipe for only one dollar, under the plea that he is short of a little money. He was at Lock Haven recently, and here is how he worked the game: He just needed one dollar to make up a sufficient sum of money to pay his fare to Philadelphia, and was compelled to sacrifice his elegant pipe to raise the dollar. He sold quite a number of the pipes, and they turned out to be a very good imitation of meerschaum. The same man was in Williamsport and sold a large number of pipes there.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and places specified, in the following list, for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1889:

Thursday, July 25, Jackson township, McAlevy's Fort.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, Union township, at J. C. Wright's forenoon.
Thursday, Aug. 8, Mapleton borough, Mapleton.
Friday, Aug. 9, Brady township, Mill Creek.
Saturday, Aug. 10, Juniata township, at Hawn's School House, forenoon.
Monday, Aug. 12, Tell township, Richvale, forenoon, Nossville, afternoon.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, Dublin township, Cree's School House, forenoon, Shade Gap, afternoon.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, Orbisonia and part of Cromwell township, Orbisonia.
Thursday, Aug. 15. Rockhill and part of Cromwell township, at Markle House.
Friday. Aug. 16, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township, at Shirleysburg.
Saturday, Aug. 17, Springfield township, at Meadow Gap.
Monday, Aug. 19, Mt. Union and part of Shirley township, at Mt. Union.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, Henderson township, at Union Church.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, Walker township, at McConnellstown, forenoon.
Thursday, Aug. 22, Huntingdon borough, First ward, treasurer's office.
Friday, Aug. 23, Huntingdon borough, Second ward, treasurer's office.
Monday, Aug. 26, Huntingdon borough, Third ward, treasurer's office.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, Huntingdon borough, Fourth ward, treasurer's office.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, Smithfield township, treasurer's office.

☞All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15th, 1889, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

E. O. ROGERS,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, June 13, 1889.

A. C. Greenland. U. G. Pheasant.

Greenland & Pheasant,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, & Shingles,

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

All Kinds of Lumber furnished on Short notice.

Respectfully,
Greenland & Pheasant,
CALVIN, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Subscribe for "The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

4

White Shirts, Laundried, for

$1.00

—BARGAINS IN—

Percal AND Fancy Flannel Shirts

Gents' Ties, worth 50 cts., selling for 30 cts.

Gents' and Boys' Straw Hats, away below cost, to close out.

You will want a Seersucker Coat and Vest. Come and see ours and learn prices.

Have you seen our
—F.A.N.C.Y F.R.E.N.C.H—
Flannels
FOR DRESSES, SHIRTS, Etc., at 30 cts., worth 40 cts.

—We have—
Reduced
OUR LINE OF
Dress : : Goods
very much. Goods, worth 15 to 18 cts. per yd., reduced to 12½ cts.

—This is a—
Big Bargain!
Don't miss it!

Percals reduced from 12½ cts. to 9 cts.

Dress Ginghams and Chambreys, worth 12½ to 15 cts., selling for 10 cts.

Apron Gingham, 6 cts., up.

Ticking, 12 cts., up.

Demins, 12 cts., up.

Linen Crash, 7 cts.

—Fine line of—
Cottonades
and Jeans, selling at 23 cts., worth 30 cts.

Ladies' Gloves — the 25-cent kind, for 15 cts. Black and colors.

Embroidered robes—about 13 yards to the pattern—$1.25.

Prints, 4 cts.

—We have more—
Shoes
in the following sizes than we want:

Ladies', 2½, 3, 5, 5½, 6, and 7.

Gents', 7, 9, and 10, shoes and boots.

These are bargains that you cannot afford to miss.

Fine line of Ladies' Walking Shoes —the black and russet leather.

Misses' Walking Shoes, Nos. 12 to 2, patent leather tip, only 85 cts.

HAMMOCKS AND HAMMOCK FIXTURES.

Sun umbrellas and Fans at Cost.

Bargains in Men's extra-heavy Rubber Coats. They are worth $3.25, but are selling for $2.75.

B. O'Connor & Sons,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son

JUST RECEIVED!

A large invoice of Hardware---the largest ever brought to this town,---consisting of Picks, Shovels, Chains, Traces, Carpenters' Squares, Hand Saws, Compass Saws, Hatchets, Nails, Screws, Hinges, Wall Brushes, Carpenters' Chalk, Pick and Hatchet Handles, Apple Pearers, Bar Lead, Emery, Thumb Latches, Etc. Also, those extra-heavy Wire Clothes-line that so many people are asking for. In fact, everyting we could think of in this line, we bought. Remember the place---

"The Old Reliable" Store
—of—
PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

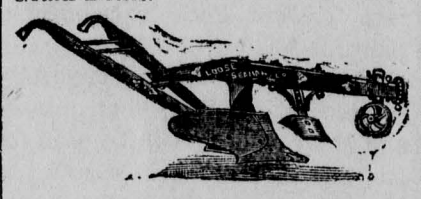
Farmers, Attention!

We are the Headquarters for
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.



Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share

—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

South Bend Wagons,

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,
Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

OPERA HOUSE CLOTHING STORE

Great Bargains in Men's & Boys' Clothing.

From now until August 15th, 1889, I will offer my entire stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, AND VALISES at Cost. I must have more room for my large and well selected stock of FALL GOODS, which will arrive in a few days.

Men's Fine Wales Suits, Former Price, $20; Now Going at $15. All-wool Cheviot as Low as $8.

BOYS' SUITS AS LOW AS $1, AND UP.

—GREAT BARGAINS IN—
STRAW HATS, NECKWEAR, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, &c.

☞CALL SOON. RESPECTFULLY,

W. E. Eby.
(Successor to Wm. Reed.)
Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa.